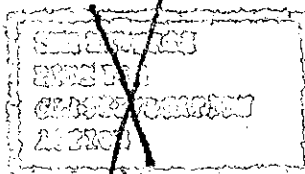


Mr. Ladd

V. P. Keay

July 25, 1947



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Reference is made to the request of [redacted] Senator Hickenlooper's staff for information in the Bureau's possession on General Thomas Farrell, Allen Dulles, and Georges F. Doriot, who are being considered by the Senator for appointment on a staff of consultants for the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. There are attached memoranda on each of these individuals based on a review of our files.

The Bureau has never made any investigation of General Farrell or Allen Dulles and the information contained in the blind memoranda is based solely on information received by us from other sources.

Georges F. Doriot was under intensive investigation by the Bureau in 1942 and 1943 at the request of General Strong, then head of G-2. General Strong believed that Doriot was possibly transmitting secret War Department information to the Vichy French. The investigation failed to reveal that he was doing so.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

39063 ELW/ma/56  
10-4-00 # 406048  
Per Army Letter dtd. 9-4-00

It is recommended that these memoranda be referred to Assistant Director Nichols for consideration with reference to furnishing them to Senator Hickenlooper.

**Attachment**

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

VPK:mr1

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-83388-2

July 25, 1947

Allen Welsh Dulles

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to "Who's Who," Dulles was born in 1893 in Watertown, New York. He received an A.B. degree from Princeton University in 1916 and an LL.B. degree from Georgetown University in 1926. He resides with his wife and two children at 239 East 61st Street, New York City.

Mr. Dulles taught English in Allahabad, India, for one year after which he entered the diplomatic service in 1916. He was first assigned to the Secretary of the Legation in Vienna, Austria, and in 1917 was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. In 1918 he was in Paris with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and War; subsequently, he was assigned to Berlin, Germany. He served with the American Commission in Turkey in 1920. After having been assigned in Washington with the Department of State from 1920 to 1922, Mr. Dulles was made Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs; he held this position until 1926. He was a United States delegate to the International Conference on Arms Traffic in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1925 and was a member of the American Delegation to the Preparatory Armament Commission which was held in Geneva in 1926; he was Legal Advisor to the American Delegation at the Three-Power Naval Conference in Geneva in 1927.

In October, 1926, Dulles resigned from the State Department and went with the law firm of Sullivan and Crowell, New York City. Among other corporations, he is listed as a Director of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, New York City.

According to his own statement while in Berne, Switzerland, during World War I, he set up a political espionage system which accomplished some "rather good results." (62-64427-255)

"Who's Who" also lists Dulles as Director of the Council on Foreign Relations; member of the Executive Council of the American Society on International Law; and a member of the Board of Directors of the New York County Lawyers' Association. He was also listed as holding membership in various civic organizations in New York and Washington, and affiliated with the Republican Party and the Presbyterian Church.

In January, 1942, Mr. Dulles became connected with the Office of Strategic Services in the capacity of Coordinator of Information with offices in New York City. Later in 1942, he was designated as head of the OSS office in Switzerland serving as such until 1945.

Dulles is the author of a recent 207-page book entitled "German Underground" published by the MacMillan Company. Orville Prescott, in an article in the New York Times dated May 6, 1947, had the following to say

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

regarding Dulles and his book "German Underground:" "Allen Welsh Dulles is a distinguished lawyer and diplomat who was head of our Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland from 1942 until 1945. It was his task to find out all he could about the German underground. He found out a lot, became acquainted with several of its leaders who crossed the border into Switzerland, and has put into his book as complete an account of the various elements which made up the German underground as is possible in a short space...." (62-83338)

An article entitled "American Big Business and the Future of the Reich" appeared in PM on March 19, 1945, and contained the following comment concerning Dulles: "To a large extent, the personnel chosen by the State Department, the Army, OSS (Office of Strategic Services) and FEA (Foreign Economic Administration) to plan the future of Germany is being drawn from those circles in big business, finance, and the corporate bar which did a great deal of business with the Reich before the war.

"Here are a few hitherto undisclosed examples. Allen W. Dulles of Sullivan and Cromwell is in Switzerland, where we have been trying to stop the leak of German capital abroad. Important agencies are depending on Dulles to advise them on facts and policies in connection with German finance and industry. Sullivan and Cromwell is our leading corporation law firm and before the war served many corporations and banks dealing with the Reich.

"Dulles is also a director of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation of New York, the American branch of an old British banking house of German origin, whose operations helped Hitler obtain raw materials and foreign exchange before the war.

"Another director of the Schroder Bank, Samarkand-born V. Lada-Mocarski, has just been appointed vice consul in Zurich by the State Department after many months in the super-secret OSS, where he was an adviser on German matters...." (66-16238)

The Daily Worker of July 23, 1945, carried an article which stated that "almost every key man in the Office of Strategic Services has direct or direct connections with large international industrial and banking interests." This article described Allen W. Dulles as a director of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation and a brother of John Foster Dulles who is a staunch supporter of Thomas Dewey. (62-64427)

Johannes Steel's Report on World Affairs dated February, 1947, stated as follows: "The diplomatic pouches of the American and British delegates to Moscow are heavily laden with plans and suggestions made by American and British capitalists and bankers. They have a firm grip on the direction of American foreign policy through the influence of such dominant personalities as John Foster Dulles, who is the key man in this situation.

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"Active on the scene is Allen W. Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles, a senior partner in Sullivan and Cromwell, one of the world's most powerful cartel law firms. The present situation is the culmination of plans made as early as 1943. At that time Allen Dulles, backed by more than fifty of the largest British and American industrial and banking corporations, went to Switzerland to get in touch with German industrialists who were then making plans to get out from under in the face of the coming collapse of the Third Reich. The Germans re-established old contacts with their British and American colleagues through Swiss banks. This was not difficult to arrange since Dulles, on behalf of the Office of Strategic Services and the Foreign Economic Administration, was asked specifically to find out about the flow of German capital into Switzerland.

"Allen W. Dulles is also a director of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation of New York. This corporation is a branch of the British banking house of Schroeder, which in turn has had connections with the Cologne bank of Baron Schroeder, the financial backer of Hitler. Before the war, the London Schroeder Bank was instrumental in giving the Nazis financial assistance and helping them to get much-needed raw material from England and Scandinavia. London Schroeder has always been the bridge between the financial City of London and the heavy industries of Western Germany.

"In preparation for the Moscow Conference, Allen Dulles has just been in London, Paris, and Switzerland on behalf of the cartels represented by his law firm. He also visited the Ruhr and Rhine industrial districts, and had exhaustive talks with the leaders of the British and American military administrations, as well as with German industrialists and bankers. The success or failure of the Moscow Conference may well depend upon the extent to which their views -- transmitted through the Dulles cartel and banking group -- have played a part in determining the attitude of the American delegation which General Marshall is taking to Moscow. Since that delegation will probably be composed of the same kind of personnel that Byrnes took to Moscow, Marshall will find his task extremely difficult, if not impossible...." (100-349526)

Dulles has been described as an expert on Yugoslavian affairs and in 1943 was listed in the official organ of the American Friends of Yugoslavia, Incorporated, as one of the Board of Directors of that organization. Reportedly, the purpose of this organization was to help all Yugoslavians without regard to religious, racial or political background. (100-182760-5)

According to an article appearing in the New York Times dated February 1, 1943, this organization was formerly endorsed by the then Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles. (100-182760-1)

According to available information, some individuals on the West Coast who were active in the American Friends of Yugoslavia, Incorporated, were closely associated with followers of the Communist Party line.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 3 - (100-1827602 -- Bradley Crum-President of San Fran. Chapter of National Lawyers Guild was on Board of San Fran. Chapter of above organization. He was also a friend of George Anderson, Communist lawyer, and other known Communists).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Allen W. Dulles is listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, which publishes a pamphlet entitled "United Nations News." The purpose of this publication is stated as "to furnish unbiased news and reports concerning UN activities." According to a War Department source, several members of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation have been previously cited by the House Committee on un-American Activities as connected with Communist controlled and infiltrated enterprises. (100-347117-2)

(page 2)

According to a reliable source, in 1959 Dulles was contacted by an individual who was alleged to have been engaged in German espionage activities; however, this source had no information which reflected that Dulles had any knowledge of this individual's alleged espionage activities

(Gerhard Westrick, 65-10325-165)

(S) (A) (4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# Books of the Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

ON July 20, 1944, Col. Count Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg carefully placed his brief case against a leg of the map table in Adolf Hitler's secret East Prussian headquarters. He then got up and left the room and waited outside a little distance away. He had better cause for hope and fear and desperate excitement than most men who have ever lived,

for his brief case contained a time bomb which he expected would blow Hitler to atoms in a few minutes. The explosion came as expected and blew the wooden walls out of the building, killed four unimportant persons and only scratched and bruised the Nazi tyrant. A minute before, Hitler had got up and walked to the other side of the room to consult a wall map. Assassination is harder than it looks; in fact, it is almost

According to Mr. Dulles, the anti-Hitler conspiracy did not begin until 1938. After that it always existed, but it never grew to large proportions. Courageous men participated who came from every walk of life, and several thousand lost their lives. But little was accomplished. All plans centered around killing Hitler and enlisting sufficient army support to seize power. Several attempts to kill him failed. Twice before his final attempt Count Stauffenberg himself took bombs into Hitler's presence, and then took them out again because he hoped to liquidate Heinrich Himmler and Hermann Goering also. Numerous generals hesitated on the brink of joining the conspiracy without ever giving it their full support.

The two principal leaders of the German underground were Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck and Carl Friedrich Goerdeler, the Mayor of Leipzig. Beck was the organizing head. He was aided by high officers on the Eastern Front, in the Home Army and in the Intelligence Service. A group known as the Kreisau Circle, which centered around Count Helmuth von Moltke, worked out a post-Hitler political program of Christian Socialism. Some Socialists, Communists, clergymen and professors cooperated also.

## Bomb Placed in Plane a Dud

"Germany's Underground" makes clear that all the brave and honest Germans were not either dead or in concentration camps or in exile in 1944. But it does not attempt to be an apology for the Germans. A pitifully small number out of Germany's millions ever felt strongly enough even to conspire. And of these most were soldiers who did not feel strongly enough to conspire until it was plain that Germany had lost the war.

"They Almost Killed Hitler" is the personal story of Count von Schlabrendorff, one of the major military leaders in the underground, written by Gaevernitz, an American OSS agent, as it was told to him by Schlabrendorff. It bears an introduction by Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan. Although it is a personal story, much of it is as impersonal a record of the same men and events as Mr. Dulles' book. But where it concentrates on its hero's own experiences it comes dramatically to life.

It was Schlabrendorff who made one of the most daring of all the attempts to kill Hitler. In March, 1943, Hitler was lured from his own headquarters to those of the Central Army on the Eastern Front. He came with his own cook to prepare his food, his own physician to taste each dish before he dared to himself, wearing a safety cap lined with three and a half pounds of steel plating. Just as Hitler entered his private plane on leaving, Schlabrendorff handed in a time bomb wrapped to look like a package of brandy bottles. "It was a great nervous strain to remain quiet at this juncture," he says with some feeling. But when the bomb failed to explode Schlabrendorff flew to Hitler's headquarters and got it back before it was unwrapped!

Future historians of Germany under Hitler are going to have to consult both of these volumes, for they are the raw material of history.



Welsh Dulles

in a police state ruled by a dictator frightened and as carefully guarded as

the second of two books about the German underground, which tried on several occasions to kill Hitler, is published. Both books contain much information which has never been available in such detail before. Both are less dramatic and less interesting than would seem possible. It is all a matter of presentation. Obviously nothing could be much more hair-raising than to conspire against Hitler, with his top generals, under his very nose. But a severely factual account that leaves out most of the emotional tension and most of the personal touches that could characterize the persons concerned makes pretty dry fare. And that is what both these books are. The first in order of publication and the more complete is "Germany's Underground,"\* by Allen Welsh Dulles. The second and slightly more personal is "They Almost Killed Hitler,"† by Fabian von Schlabrendorff, as told to Gero v.S. Gaevernitz.

## Author Spied on Underground

Allen Welsh Dulles is a distinguished lawyer and diplomat who was head of our Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland from 1942 until 1945. It was his task to find out all he could about the German underground. He found out a lot, became acquainted with several of its leaders who crossed the border into Switzerland, and has put into his book as complete an account of the various elements which made up the German underground as is possible in a short space.

\*GERMANY'S UNDERGROUND. By Allen Welsh Dulles. 207 pages. Macmillan. \$3.

†THEY ALMOST KILLED HITLER. Based on the personal account of Fabian von Schlabrendorff; prepared and edited by Gero v.S. Gaevernitz. 150 pages. Macmillan. \$2.50.

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	



a clipping from p. 23 of the New York Times for

at the Seat of ent

3-31-45

3-31-45

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. B. Nichols  
 FROM : M. [redacted]  
 SUBJECT: ALLEN WELSH DULLES, AGE 57  
 SUMMARY MEMORANDUM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

## BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

## BIRTH, EDUCATION, MARITAL STATUS:

Allen Welsh Dulles, was born at Watertown, New York, April 7, 1893. (At the age of 8 he evinced an interest in foreign affairs, when he wrote a fictional narrative based on the Boer War, then being fought.) He attended school in Auburn, New York, and the Ecole Alsacienne in Paris, France. He obtained a B.A. degree from Princeton University in 1914. He then traveled in the Far East and for a year taught English in Allahabad, India before returning to work for his M.A. degree which he received from Princeton in 1916. He obtained a LL.B. degree from George Washington University in 1926.

He married Clover Todd on October 16, 1946, and has two

## FAMILY BACKGROUND:

- Allen Dulles was one of the five children of Allen Macy and Edith (Foster) Dulles. His father, a Presbyterian Minister, was the nephew of John Welsh, envoy to England during the Hayes Administration. His maternal grandfather, John Watson Foster, was Secretary of State under President Harrison and the author of a number of books on diplomacy.

## HOME AND OFFICE ADDRESS:

Allen Dulles resides at 239 East 61st Street, New York 21, New York. His office address is 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS DATA:

Mr. Dulles is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the following clubs: Century Association, Down Town Association, Piping Rock (New York); Metropolitan, (Washington, D. C.). He is a member of the New York Lawyers Association and Chairman of

FOI/PA # [redacted] DATE: December 19, 1950

APPEAL # 340,403

CIVIL ACT. #

E.O. # 12356

DATE 10/18/85 INITIALS [redacted]

S-1 is Coordinator of Inf.

S-2 is

S-3 is State Dept

S-4 is Army

S-5 is ONI

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Harbo

Belmont

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

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the International Law Commission. He is Director and President, Council on Foreign Relations, New York.

CAREER OF ALLEN W. DULLES, 1916-1940

U. S. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE:

Mr. Dulles entered the U. S. Diplomatic Service in 1916. On May 17, 1916, he was appointed Legation Secretary and assigned to Vienna, Austria. He was transferred to Berne, Switzerland, 1917. He served as a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at the Paris Peace Conference in 1918-1919. Subsequently, he was appointed to the American Embassy in Berlin and made First Secretary of the Embassy.

He was next stationed with the American Commission in Constantinople from October, 1920 until April, 1922, at which time he became Chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs, with his headquarters in Washington, D. C. During his four years in Washington, he was a delegate to two Geneva, Switzerland conferences: The Arms Traffic Conference, 1925; and the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, 1926.

In 1926, he was offered the post of Counselor to the United States Legation at Peking. It was an increase in rank but not in salary. He was making \$8000.00 per year at that time, had received his law degree that year, so he resigned due to the inadequate salary.

JOINS LAW FIRM OF SULLIVAN AND CROMWELL:

Following his resignation from the Diplomatic Service, Mr. Dulles joined the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, in which his elder brother, John Foster Dulles, was a partner. In 1927, Allen Dulles acted as legal adviser to the American delegation at the Three Power Naval Conference. He was legal adviser to the delegations at the Geneva Disarmament Conferences of 1932 and 1933.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY:

Seeking a political office in 1938, Dulles became a candidate in the New York Republican primaries for a U. S. Congressional nomination; he was defeated by his veteran Republican opponent, John O'Connor. The following year, he

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assisted locally in raising funds for the 1940 Willkie Presidential campaign in which he acted as Eastern Director of the Naturalized Citizens Division of the Republican National Committee. Allen Dulles was referred to as a "Dewey speech-writer" on one occasion in the Washington Daily News, (October 29, 1948)

(All of the preceding information was taken from Who's Who in America 1950-1951, and Current Biography, March, 1949, pages 13, 14.)(94-3-4-115-53)(Washington Daily News, 10/29/48)

BUREAU FILES  
REFLECTING CAREER AND ACTIVITIES OF  
ALLEN WELSH DULLES

1940 - 1950

FBI CONTACTS WITH DULLES:

3/5/42 On March 5, 1942, Allen Welsh Dulles called at the New York Office to see the late Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth. Mr. Dulles told Mr. Foxworth that he was maintaining an office at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and  
[redacted] and stated he worked very closely with [redacted] (S)(U) b7E

He further advised Mr. Foxworth that he worked closely with representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and other subjugated countries which have representatives in the United States. (S)(U)

Mr. Dulles stated his primary interest at that time was the analysis and evaluation of political information concerning continental Europe and the Near East. He was not interested in any domestic material whatever. [He offered his services to the FBI and in return asked that if anything came along which the FBI thought would be of interest to him, that he be advised. Mr. Foxworth told him that would be done.] (S)(U)

Mr. Dulles further told Mr. Foxworth that at times he might want to request the search of names through the FBI records and he was invited to send such requests directly to the Washington Headquarters. (S) u

Mr. Dulles stated that he did not feel that the British had in every instance, furnished all of the information in their (S)(U)

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 19, 1950

possession to Colonel Donovan's organization, and it was his opinion they had furnished only that which they wanted us to know. He stated he was going to watch this closely, and that while he was cooperating very closely with the British, he did have in mind the fact that they might not be cooperating as closely with us as they should.

(S)(u)

(62-64427-255)

3/12/42 On March 12, 1942, the New York Office advised the Bureau, in the [redacted] Espionage - G case, that SAC A. M. Thurston had contacted Commander Vanderbilt and Colonel G. Edward Buxton in the New York office of the Coordinator of Information, and ascertained that [redacted] was residing at a rooming house at 18 East 64th Street, New York, New York. A few hours following Mr. Thurston's contact with Colonel Buxton, he was contacted by Mr. Allen Dulles who, as a special representative of Colonel Donovan, had recently taken offices at 630 5th Avenue, New York. Mr. Dulles advised Mr. Thurston that he had been in contact with [redacted] and he offered to bring him to Mr. Thurston's office for interview.

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The SAC further advised that on March 9, 1942, Mr. Dulles, accompanied by [redacted], whom he identified as a special employee of the Coordinator's Office, brought [redacted] to Mr. Thurston's office where he was interviewed. Prior to the actual interview, Mr. Dulles related that [redacted] had been turned over to him by his British friends. Mr. Dulles furnished Mr. Thurston with very detailed information concerning [redacted] past employment in Germany and confided that [redacted] who was extremely anti-Nazi and who had been secretly collaborating with the British Intelligence Service.

Mr. Dulles informed Mr. Thurston that the British, as well as the Coordinator's Office, were of the opinion that both [redacted] could be trusted implicitly.

Mr. Dulles stayed throughout the interview and after the interview was over, engaged in general conversation with Mr. Thurston concerning [redacted]

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Mr. Dulles further stated he had been instructed to make [redacted] available to the Bureau for assignment in the event his services were needed. He stated that [redacted] had advanced the idea that if he were to examine the photographs which appeared on visas of European refugees, he might possibly be able to identify some German intelligence agents.

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December 19, 1950

On this occasion, Mr. Dulles cooperated fully with the FBI.

(65-41748-1)

4/27/42 On April 27, 1942, Mr. Foxworth, of the New York Office, advised the Bureau that he had received a letter dated April 24, 1942, from Mr. Allen W. Dulles which read as follows:

"We have received a telegram from Tangier, dated April 21, 1942, stating that [redacted] an Axis agent, in Tangier, receives money every month from Brandeis Investment Company, Omaha, Nebraska. You may wish to investigate the source of these funds."

(S-1)(X)(u)

Mr. Foxworth stated that a copy of this letter was being furnished to the Omaha Field Division for appropriate action.

(100-98431-1)

5/7/42 On May 7, 1942, the New York Office sent to the Bureau a memorandum regarding various Croatian organizations in the United States, together with a copy of "Outline of Postwar New World Map." New York advised that this material had been furnished to the New York Office by Allen W. Dulles of the Office of the Coordinator of Information, New York City.

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(65-30311-239)

5/28/42 On this date, the New York Office advised the Bureau that SAC Thurston had contacted Mr. Allen Dulles to advise him of the activities of [redacted] Internal Security -G, who was then employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Information and Mr. Dulles told Mr. Thurston this was the second complaint he had received concerning [redacted] activities. He further stated he would question [redacted] concerning these charges upon [redacted] return to New York. On May 26, 1942, Mr. Dulles addressed the following memorandum to Mr. Thurston:

"I appreciate the word you passed on to us with regard to [redacted] While he has proved of value to us as a gatherer of news, I believe that he has allowed himself to become so involved in the internecine struggles in the Yugoslav community here, that his usefulness as a news gatherer is at

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

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an end and we propose to terminate our connection with him.. I am still inclined to have confidence in [ ]'s good intentions and sincerity, if not in his discretion, and I believe that certain enemies whom he has made have been doing their best to undermine him."

(100-92511-3,5)

6/10/42 On this date a memorandum was prepared for Mr. Ladd stating that Mr. Allen Dulles had been present in the office of [ ] on May 8, 1942, when [ ] was interviewed regarding some subjects in an espionage case. After the interview with [ ] Mr. Dulles was interviewed and he discussed very freely his knowledge of Spanish activities in this country and New York, and advised he was acquainted with the subjects, [ ] and [ ] Espionage-S. He identified these individuals as being informants on Spanish activities in this country and stated that [ ] was in this country illegally. Mr. Dulles also advised that he was in close contact with Mr. Foxworth of the New York Field Division and all information regarding espionage activities obtained by the New York office of the Coordinator of Information was being turned over to Mr. Foxworth.

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(65-59140-3)

7/29/42 A letter from Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth to the Bureau on this date stated that Mr. Dulles had delivered to him a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Dulles by Lieutenant Colonel [ ] Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. The letter from Lieutenant Colonel [ ] listed the names of certain persons who were performing work for the Donovan organization and Mr. Dulles said that in some instances those people did not themselves know the identity of the government agency for which they were working. Mr. Dulles furnished Mr. Foxworth with a list of those employees in order that the FBI might have it available in the event any impersonation cases arose.

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(62-64427-383)

9/11/42 On this date the New York Office forwarded to the Bureau an envelope and letter written in longhand for comparison with the previous handwriting of letters written by an

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

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unknown subject in an Internal Security - Sedition case. The letter and envelope had been turned over to the New York Office by Mr. Allen Dulles, Office of Strategic Service, New York City.

(100-74840-155)

10/21/42 The New York Office advised the Bureau on November 21, 1942, that SAC Thurston had learned from Mr. Allen Dulles that [ ] was engaged in a project for the Donovan organization writing thumb nail biographies of all prominent officials of the Nazi Regime. Mr. Dulles furnished other detailed information concerning [ ] as the New York Office was investigating [ ] at that time on an Espionage - G case.

(65-18253-54)

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6/1/43 On this date a report was submitted by the New York Office on [ ] Espionage - G. This investigation was predicated upon a complaint made by Mr. Allen W. Dulles and [ ] of the Office of Strategic Service. Suspicion was aroused against [ ] because he showed unusual interest in ship movements and was thought to possibly be a German espionage agent.

(65-49773)

2/20/47 Allen Dulles was listed as a confidential informant in the report of SA Donald E. Shannon, dated February 20, 1947, at New York in the case involving [ ] Espionage - R. In this instance, Mr. Dulles furnished information to the Agent concerning [ ] subject of an Espionage - G case which had some tie-in with the [ ] case.

(100-348393-12)

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7/21/47 [ ] of Senator Hickenlooper's office, called Mr. Nichols on July 21, 1947, and asked if the Bureau had any data on Allen Dulles, General Thomas Farrell and Georges F. Doriot, who were being considered by the Senator for appointment on a staff of consultants for the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Mr. Nichols told him that there was some talk around town that Dulles was very close to Kentner and Alsop, the columnists, but we would check our files and see. On July 25, 1947, the desired information in the form of a summary was furnished to [ ]

(62-82687-7)(62-83338-2)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~DULLES COMMITTEE, CIA SURVEY

3/2/48 Mr. E. A. Tamm advised the Director on March 3, 1948, that Jerome Doyle told him that former Agent Art Thurston had told him he resigned from the Central Intelligence Agency in disgust; that shortly after he returned to his home in Indiana, he was contacted on behalf of Secretary Forrestal who indicated he desired to be advised as to the reason for Thurston's resignation. Thurston was highly critical of the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of CIA and its dominator, the "brass." Forrestal talked to Admiral Souers and Souers selected a committee to conduct a study of CIA and submit a report to Forrestal. Allen Dulles was one of the three men named on this committee.

(62-80750-635)

7/8/48 A memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director dated July 8, 1948, contained material of interest concerning the survey being made of CIA by Allen W. Dulles, M. F. Correa, and William H. Jackson. This report contained much data concerning conferences held between the State Department and CIA, but at no time throughout the entire report was any reference made to the FBI.

(62-80750-722)

7/27/48 In a memorandum from Mr. Fletcher to Mr. Ladd dated July 27, 1948, it was stated that a series of articles had been published in the New York Times by Hanson Baldwin criticizing the FBI. Apparently this series also criticized CIA. Agent DeLoach discussed a letter of protest the Bureau was preparing to send to the New York Times at which time Colonel Galloway advised that Hanson Baldwin, without any doubt whatsoever, had received all the information contained in his articles from Allen Dulles, Chairman of the committee which was at that time surveying CIA. Colonel Galloway stated the reason he knew this was that Dulles had questioned him along the same lines of the articles that had appeared under the name of Hanson Baldwin.

(100-79595-11)

11/4/48 A memorandum from V. P. Keay to H. B. Fletcher dated November 4, 1948, dealt with, "Activities of Dulles Committee, Information Concerning." Portions of it

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are so pertinent it is deemed advisable to incorporate them herein, as follows:

[ "Mr. MacMillan, CIA, on October 28, 1948, advised Agent DeLoach that he had recently been interviewed by a representative of this Committee, particularly along the lines of present cooperation between the FBI and CIA. MacMillan stated that during the interview he was questioned explicitly as to the failure of the FBI to provide CIA with the names and sources of foreign personalities in this country who had been interviewed regarding domestic intelligence activities, yet had not been referred to CIA by this Bureau. MacMillan stated that the Dulles, Committee representative did not state this fact in so many words; however, he (MacMillan) could ascertain from the conversation that someone in CIA, more than likely a representative of the Contacts Branch, had definitely misconstrued cooperative efforts between the FBI and CIA. MacMillan advised that he did not know the identity of the individual giving this erroneous information; however, the Dulles representative had definitely received that viewpoint because of the manner in which he led the interview. Agent DeLoach at this point questioned MacMillan as to any dereliction of the FBI in this regard. He replied that he personally had supervised the alien program dealing with the contact of these individuals for purposes of foreign Intelligence, and that he was of the opinion that cooperation between the FBI and CIA had been perfect. He stated he knew of no isolated examples of any dissension whatsoever." ] (X) u

Mr. Key further remarked that the Contacts Bureau of CIA was overstaffed; there was evidence of "empire building;" that it was believed a representative of this Branch had advised a Dulles representative of certain facts which definitely did not represent the existing cooperation between the FBI and CIA.

It was recommended that Agent DeLoach discuss the matter with Admiral Hillenkoetter. The Director said:

"I concur & further think we should contact someone at once with this Committee and definitely set them right in a forthright manner. H."

(62-80750-813)

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11/12/48 On this date Allen Dulles wrote the Director stating the Intelligence Survey Group would soon conclude its survey of CIA. Before concluding the report he wanted the Director of CIA and other members of the Intelligence Advisory Committee to meet with the Committee to make suggestions and recommendations. He invited Mr. Hoover or any designated FBI representative to meet with the Committee in Washington on November 22 or 23, 1948. On November 15, 1948, the Director replied to Mr. Dulles that inasmuch as it was not felt any particular contribution could be made by a Bureau representative, none would appear before the Survey Group.

(62-80750-812)

1/27/49 In a memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director on January 1, 1949, a summary of the Dulles report to the National Security Council on the Central Intelligence Agency was set forth. All of the specific criticisms of CIA were set forth in this summary, as well as matters specifically involving the FBI. One of the measures suggested to improve coordination in domestic intelligence and counterintelligence was that the Director of the FBI be made a member of the Intelligence Advisory Committee. (S-1)(X)(U)

According to the Dulles report, "the fact that the FBI is primarily concerned with security and law enforcement matters may result in a failure to exploit intelligence responsibilities and may create difficulties in reconciling the intelligence with the security interests." (S-1)(X)(U)

The line of reasoning in the report was that the FBI is essentially a police organization, works on an individual case basis, and does not study, coordinate, or evaluate the overall intelligence situation in the United States. (S-1)(X)(U)

There was some discussion of the necessity for CIA establishing closer liaison with other governmental agencies, including the FBI, although it was indicated that this discussion concerns itself more with the set-up within the CIA than with the actual liaison activities outside. (S-1)(X)(U)

(62-80750-881)

3/14/49 On March 14, 1949, Mr. Hoover personally prepared a memorandum for the Attorney General on the Dulles Committee report on CIA. It is felt that this is of particular importance

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in this memorandum and it is quoted in full as follows:

"I am reliably informed that a Committee consisting of Allen W. Dulles, W. H. Jackson and M. F. Correa after a study of the work of Central Intelligence Agency submitted a report upon the work of the Central Intelligence Agency and a national organization for Intelligence to the National Security Council. This report was submitted the first part of this year. At no time has this Bureau been supplied with a copy of the report though I understand that its contents deal in some detail with the work of the FBI in the Security field and the relationship of the FBI to the Central Intelligence Agency and the over-all problem of Intelligence. The members of the Committee preparing this report did not make any detailed study of the FBI's work in this particular field nor did they contact the FBI for any detailed information as to the FBI's activities along these lines. Nevertheless, I am reliably informed that this report contains, as I have indicated, frequent reference to the FBI's activities and such references are not predicated upon factual material and are not in many respects accurate.

"Since this report is receiving careful consideration by the National Security Council and no doubt certain steps will be taken thereon affecting the over-all problem of Intelligence which certainly would affect the Federal Bureau of Investigation I do think that a copy of this report should be submitted to this Bureau in order that it may review it and make such comments upon it as are appropriate. I think it is basically unfair and unsound to take action upon what is really an ex parte report in the Intelligence Field without having the benefit of the views and comments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is charged specifically with the coverage of domestic intelligence. It is aggravated even more by the fact that the comments contained in the report pertaining to the FBI are not, as I have stated, factual and are in many respects inaccurate."

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5/25/50 The Washington Post dated May 25, 1950, carried an article entitled "Allen Dulles Likes Plan - General Clay and Others Praise Post Proposal." The article dealt with the fact that General Lucius Clay and others had endorsed the proposal of The Washington Post for a "Commission on National Security." Allen W. Dulles, described as a high-ranking officer in the United States Office of Strategic Services in World War II, and brother of John Foster Dulles, was quoted at length as to his comments concerning the "Commission on Internal Security." Mr. Dulles concluded his interview with the following words concerning the FBI:

"One final word. Any such commission as proposed should not interfere in any way with the FBI and should not have overlapping functions with the latter as I feel strongly that the FBI merits our gratitude and deserves our support."

(94-8-6-A)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OSS ACTIVITIES  
OF ALLEN W. DULLES

According to Current Biography, Dulles got into OSS because:

"A number of the clients of Sullivan and Cromwell during the prewar years were European Firms, including several in Germany. Thus, when in World War II General William J. Donovan chose as leaders of the Office of Strategic Services men who had a knowledge of European finance and 'strategic areas' (introductory section of 'Cloak and Dagger'), Dulles was among them. Before this in 1941 he had been sent on a Government mission to 'de-Germanize the Bolivian air lines.'

"From October, 1942 until V-E Day, Dulles was Chief of the OSS in Switzerland, and until late November, 1945 he headed the OSS mission in Germany. As the OSS director in Switzerland, he had an important part in the events, labeled 'Operation Sunrise' in

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intelligence parlance, which led to the surrender of German troops in Northern Italy in 1945.

WARTIME DECORATIONS

"Dulles' wartime decorations include the Medal of Merit and Presidential Citation, the Medal of Freedom, the Order of Maurizio e Lazzario from Italy, and the Medal of the Legion of Honor, rank of Officer, from the French Government."

(March, 1949, Current Biography, 94-3-4-1115-53, page 13)

DULLES FURNISHED INFORMATION TO THE FBI

9/10/42 On this date, Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Sadowski communicated with Mr. Allen Dulles at the New York Office of OSS concerning the seizure of an American merchant ship, the "Silvapalna" and asked him for any particulars Mr. Dulles might give him concerning the ship and its crew. He referred to his previous letter to Dulles of August 3, 1942, requesting information on this and forwarded Mr. Dulles all the details he had received concerning this ship. On September 14, 1942, Mr. Dulles answered Sadowski and stated that OSS investigations confirmed Sadowski's reports and that OSS had circulated information to the FBI and ONI and furnished a list of the members of the crew of the "Silvapalna" who were presumed to have been captured.

(100-162169-1)

DAILY WORKER ARTICLE

7/23/45 An article appeared in the July 23, 1945, issue of the Daily Worker entitled "Reveals Big Business Domination of OSS." The article went on to relate that almost every key man in OSS had direct connections with large international industrial and banking interests. The article named various key OSS executives, then showed the tie-up between the executives and certain banking and industrial interests. It cited Allen W. Dulles as the "brother of John

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Foster Dulles, 'Dewey's brain-truster,' associated with Sullivan and Cromwell, New York law firm, and a Director of J. Henry Schroeder, Banking Corporation and the Schroeder Trust Company, is head of the OSS Office in Europe, now basing his activities in Germany."

(62-64427-A)

DULLES ADVOCATED INTERVENTION  
IN RUSSIAN SPHERE

(S)(u)

8/10/45 In a Safehaven Report dated August 10, 1945, discussion was had concerning Hungarian assets and related that a former Hungarian Minister to Switzerland had told of discussions on the subject with Allen Dulles and Dulles was alleged to have suggested the need for American intervention in the Russian sphere and to have suggested that a Swiss holding company be formed by American-Hungarian interests to hold title to all possible Hungarian assets. [redacted] claimed that he had been advised by an associate of Dulles that American authorities look with favor upon such arrangements." (S)(S)(u) (112-1-268-270) b6 b7C

DONOVAN PRAISES ALLEN DULLES

9/19/45 In a letter dated September 19, 1945, William J. Donovan, Director of OSS, wrote to [redacted] a member of the OSS mission in Switzerland and had this to say concerning Dulles during the course of his letter: "Along with Allen Dulles, they and you should take great satisfaction in a signal contribution to the realization of peace." "They" in Donovan's letter referred to [redacted] Paul Blum in connection with their work among the Japanese group in Switzerland. b6 b7C

(100-346290-27, p.20)

DULLES IMPORTANCE  
OVERRATED IN GERMAN CIRCLES

(S)(u)

11/9/45 On this date, SA J. A. Cimperman wrote to the Bureau concerning [redacted] Espionage - G. He enclosed a copy of an interrogation report on this subject which had been made available to him by G-2. On page 60 of this report the following information is contained: "As far as PW was able to establish, Dulles was a member of the Office of Strategic Services, which was run by the American Colonel Donovan, and as such, was considered to be working for the American Intelligence Service. PW seems to be of the opinion (S)(S)(u) (u)

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that Dulles' importance from a political point of view was overrated in German circles... It was a fact that Dulles made every effort to establish contacts wherever he could in Germany, ostensibly in connection with peace feelers, but PW's opinion was that other motives lay behind these approaches... It was ascertained by a V-man of the Swiss Referat that Dulles was in touch with Catholic circles in Germany through the former Reichskanzler Wirth, who was living in Switzerland... In addition to this V-man, Prince Hohenlohe and his secretary had discussions with Dulles. The secretary was, at his own request, introduced and described to Dulles as a type of extreme Nazi." (PW refers to [redacted] who was referred to throughout the report as a prisoner of war - PW. (S)(X)(u)

(65-55559)

ALLEN DULLES FURNISHED  
INFORMATION TO HIS BROTHER,  
JOHN FOSTER DULLES

10/11/46 A memorandum on this date from SA E. G. Fitch to Mr. Ladd indicated that information had been obtained from MID concerning [redacted] Colonel Clark of MID advised that [redacted] indicated he felt all of the intelligence agencies in the government should get behind General Vandenburg of CIG. [redacted] was an official of the CIO, who advised Agent Reynolds that it was his desire to make the facilities of CIO available to the MID for the purpose of obtaining intelligence in foreign countries. [redacted] allegedly told Clark that when Donovan was Director of OSS, he made all information available to Allen Dulles who in turn made all information immediately available to his brother, John Foster Dulles. b6 b7C

(100-344378-19)

DULLES ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES  
IN EUROPE AGAINST THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY

9/20/49 On this date an article appeared in the Daily Worker stating that Dr. Tibor Szonyi, 4th defendant in the Budapest Treason trial, admitted on September 19, 1949, that he had plotted at length with Allen Dulles of OSS to set up an underground to overthrow the democratic peoples' governments in Eastern Europe... He said he made contact with Dulles in Switzerland in 1944 when the latter was

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European Director of OSS. He further stated that "in 1944, when it was clear that some parts of Europe would be liberated by the Soviets, Dulles concentrated on organizing spies among the groups in Switzerland from these countries. They were to organize activity against the Communist Party at home," according to Szonyi.

Szonyi further stated that "Dulles explained his program at length. He said that because those eastern countries, which would be liberated by the Russians would be led by the Communist Parties, work must be done within the parties." He said that Dulles sent him about \$1,000.00 before he left Switzerland and subsequently he and others received 200 and 300 Swiss francs from Dulles occasionally.

(64-200-249-A)

POLITICAL REPORT ON HUNGARY

7/25/49 The semi-annual Political Summary Report on Hungary for the period January 1 to June 30, 1949, prepared by the Second Secretary of the Legation states on page 37 that: "Considerable publicity has been given to speeches and articles of Allen W. Dulles, who directed OSS operations from Switzerland during the war, and to the descriptions of United States employment of dissident refugees and 'fascists' now at liberty, as allied agents working within their respective governments, all as American espionage agents, the purpose being to prove that American missions abroad exist solely for reasons of espionage." (S)(S)(A)(u)

(109-12-249-543, pp. 37, 38)

TRIAL OF LASZLO RAJK

9/16/49 On this date the trial of Laszlo Rajk began at 9:00 a.m. The trial was rather lengthy with numerous defendants testifying. Laszlo Rajk was the first defendant to take the stand. He pleaded guilty to all charges. A long list of persons were named in articles on the Rajk trial appearing in the Polish Press. One of those names was Allen Dulles. He was mentioned by Szonyi as having criticized agents from Trotsky elements among immigrants and political refugees in Switzerland. He allegedly received information from Szonyi's group in various ways, one of them being that all material for the American Intelligence was

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sent to CICMIL, head of the Yugoslav Military Mission and he in turn would send it to OZNA, Yugoslav Intelligence in Belgrade. From there it would go to LATINOVICZ, then to LONPAR and then to Dulles. According to Szonyi, Dulles and Tito discussed working together on several occasions; they would work against Russia and Communist Parties. Further on during the course of the trial, a man named [ ] testified. He went into details to point out that the Americans succeeded in getting Szonyi's group behind the Soviet Army and into Hungary. He stated that a representative of Tito and Rankovic, who stayed in Switzerland at that time, established good relations with OSS leader in Europe, Allen Dulles. He cooperated with him. At that time, Allen Dulles directed this spy group through Yugoslavia with the assistance of LONPAR. He went on to furnish intimate details of how the operation was carried out.

b6  
b7C

(65-58835-4, p.13 and serial 3, p.11)

NOEL HAVILAND FIELD  
WORKED WITH ALLEN DULLES

10/8/49 The New York Herald Tribune on October 8, 1949, carried an article stating that Noel Haviland Field, labeled as "Red" by Chambers, had not been heard from since June. The article related that Field was a former State Department official and brother of Herman H. Field, the architect who mysteriously disappeared at the Warsaw airport August 22, and he also had vanished behind the Iron Curtain. It was felt that both men may have fallen into the hands of the Russian Secret Police. Field's wife reported the disappearance of Herman H. Field when he failed to arrive at Prague Airport on a plane scheduled to bring him from Warsaw. Field was with the State Department's Division of Western European Affairs from 1930 to 1935. During the war he worked with Allen W. Dulles, then head of OSS in Switzerland, as a contact with the Communist underground in Germany.  
....

(105-2175-A)

FURTHER DATA ON THE MYSTERY  
OF THE FIELD BROTHERS

10/21/49 According to an article appearing in the October 21, 1949, issue of the Evening Star, the mystery of the two Field brothers, Herman and Noel, had become the number 1 riddle in the chain of suspicious dilemma that had broken in in Europe concurrently with the Titoist heresy. "In both cases a crooked line of evidence leads straight into the jungle of

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Cominform versus Titoist politics." The article related that Laszlo Rajk, Russian selected First Minister of the Interior in Hungary, who had been recently executed, was said to have had contact with Earl Browder, Allen W. Dulles of OSS and Noel Field of OSS, at the time OSS was working in Switzerland.

(100-32881-A)

SZONYI REFERRED TO DULLES  
AS EUROPEAN CHIEF OF THE  
AMERICAN ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION

12/16/49 In a report on Hermann Haviland Field dated at Cleveland, December 16, 1949, it was stated on page 11 that Dr. Tibor Szonyi was an American spy who had established contact with one of the leading officers of the American Espionage organizations, Noel H. Field, and then with his superior, Allen Dulles, who was European Chief of the American Espionage organization, the Office of Strategic Services. This information was brought out in the indictment presented by the Hungarian state prosecution in the trial of Laszlo Rajk. (100-32881-58)

ALLEN DULLES AND  
NOEL H. FIELD

12/25/49 In the December 25, 1949, issue of the Worker, an article appeared entitled, "U.S. Agents Inherit Gestapo Role." The article related that Noel H. Field, the missing Director of the Building Plans of Cleveland College, evidenced an extraordinary interest in city planning in Eastern Europe, "but the web of spy activity, running from Allen Dulles, head of OSS, to Noel Field, Herman's brother, now raises new speculations on the possession of these plans." The plans referred to were an elaborate set of plans and maps of Warsaw, which Field had shown to some of his friends in Cleveland during his two year stay there.

Noel Field played his part in this, (the recruiting of spies and terrorists in Switzerland), according to another defendant at the Hungarian trial, Dr. Tibor Szonyi, who testified: "Allen Dulles showed me, as a means of terrorizing me, the receipt I had signed on a previous occasion for Noel H. Field, the leader of the relief organization I had mentioned before, for a subsidy I had received."

(100-32881-67)

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"WHY NOT AN ANTI-COMINFORM"

1/50 In the January, 1950, issue of Plain Talk Magazine, page 29, an article appeared entitled "Why Not an Anti-Cominform" by Siegfried Wagener. The article stated "the Anti-Cominform would work under strictly American control and direction. We have men like Colonel Heber Blankenhorn who helped foment the German Revolution of 1918 and who was prevented from repeating his performance in 1944; Major General William J. Donovan of the erstwhile Office of Strategic Services; his associate, Allen Welsh Dulles, who kept his finger on the pulse of the abortive anti-Hitler rebellion in 1944, and a number of others...."

ASSOCIATES AND CONTACTS

WESTRICK CONTACTED DULLES

6/29/40 According to a report submitted by the New York Office on June 29, 1940, a technical surveillance was maintained on Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, Espionage, and during the course of his stay in New York City, he contacted Allen Dulles on one occasion but there is no evidence in the file to show that Dulles knew him or knew anything about him.

(65-10325-37, p. 6A)

SPONSORED VISA OF  
ALFRED WEISS

10/21/41 It was reliably reported in February, 1941, that one Alfred Weiss had remarked that his visa had been extended to March 11, 1941, and that if his visa were not extended for the second time beyond March, 1941, he would simply stay "because the Americans cannot deport anyone." It was also reported in June, 1941, that Alfred Weiss, 306 West 46th Street, New York City, a correspondent of the Swiss Telegraph Agency of Bern, Switzerland, and a member of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States, was refused an extension of his visitors visa. It was alleged that the Swiss Consul told the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents that it would be best if Weiss were deported. However, the Swiss Minister is believed to have interceded in Washington, D. C. on Weiss' behalf on the instructions of the Foreign Office of Switzerland. The Swiss Consul

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is reported to have asked the Secretary of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents to write him, the Consul, a personal letter requesting that the Swiss Government refrain from backing such a person as the above-mentioned Weiss.

(61-7566-2762)

It was reported to the Bureau that an article in "The Communist," a magazine published by the Communist Party of the United States, for October, 1939, was entitled "The Plunder<sup>er</sup> of Austria," under the name of one Alfred L. Weiss.

(61-7566-1898)

On October 21, 1941, the name [redacted] appeared on the State Department form as seeking a temporary visitor's visa for business. The father of this individual was Alfred Weiss, whose original immigration visa application was sponsored by Allen W. Dulles.

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(40-17545)

SPONSORED IMMIGRATION VISA  
OF [redacted]

9/17/42

[redacted] was a French national who entered the United States in October, 1940. She was in some manner associated with the Free French Movement in New York City during the year 1942 and she was sponsored by Allen W. Dulles and William Nelson Cromwell, both of whom were reported to have had contacts with individuals believed to be engaged in espionage activities, although it appeared that Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Dulles were persons of financial and social prominence and it was entirely possible that the contacts these men had with suspected individuals was without their knowledge of the character of the contacts. The Committee examining the visa of [redacted] resolved their doubt in favor of the internal security of the country as there was a hostage situation in this case since the applicant had a brother in French Morocco who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the French Army. The Committee felt that this woman would suffer no hardship through being maintained in her temporary status and it was felt her activities could be more closely surveilled if such became necessary. War, FBI, and Navy voted unfavorably on this application.

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(40-35274)

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SPONSORED IMMIGRATION VISA OF

AND

9/17/42 The visa of these two individuals received considerable action by the Committee examining the visas, because the woman had been the [redacted], whose international law firm maintained an office in Paris. She was highly recommended by [redacted] and his associate, Allen W. Dulles, and regardless of the social and financial standing of [redacted] and Dulles, they were in no position to determine the character of their contacts and since all doubts had to be resolved in favor of the internal security, ONI, FBI, and War Department representatives recommended unfavorably in this case.

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(40-34540)

NORBERT ANDREW BOGDAN,  
OFFICER CANDIDATE - ESPIONAGE

7/2/43 On this date, MIS forwarded to the FBI a report on Norbert Andrew Bogdan, an officer candidate who had been investigated on a charge of espionage at the request of the Director of Intelligence of the 4th Service Command. The name of Allen W. Dulles appeared on page 4 of this report as a reference but he was not contacted during the course of the investigation. It was brought out during the course of the investigation that Bogdan was a Vice-President of the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation of New York, which had formerly carried on extensive business with German financial investments. It has been previously brought out in this memorandum that Allen W. Dulles was connected with the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation. (S-4)(a)(u)

(100-64082-21)

DULLES CLOSE CONNECTION WITH  
GENERAL WILLIAM DONOVAN

1/14/47 In a memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director on this date, it was stated that General William Donovan sponsored Allen W. Dulles for the position of Executive Director of CIG and that if Dulles should succeed in getting the job, he would undoubtedly be a "Charlie McCarthy" for Donovan.

(62-81909-11)

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CONTACT WITH GERHARDT WESTRICK -  
SECURITY MATTER - G

4/9/47 On this date Gerhard Westrick submitted a memorandum concerning his trip to the United States in 1939, and during the course of this memorandum, mentioned that during the first days of his stay in the United States, he was invited to tea by Allen Dulles, and to the best of his recollection, he did not see him again. Westrick also stated that John Foster Dulles told him soon after his arrival in New York quite openly and in a friendly way that he regretted the fact that he could not concern himself with Westrick during Westrick's official stay in the United States. There is no indication in the file to show that Allen Dulles had any idea of the background of Gerhard Westrick or his alleged espionage activities. (S)(A)(C)(U)

(65-10325-165)

ASSOCIATION [REDACTED]  
WITH ALLEN DULLES

(S)(U)

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b7C

4/5/48 In a top secret document entitled "Interrogation of Emil Georg Buehrle," from ONI, it was stated that [REDACTED] prior to 1933, was engaged in illegal arming of the German Reichswehr. Buehrle knew [REDACTED] had no doubt furnished some of the arms which [REDACTED] had smuggled to Germany. [REDACTED] approached Buehrle and stated he was in a position to straighten out matters, both with the British and the United States. In the United States he stated his relations with Allen W. Dulles were such that no favor would be refused him. Buehrle stated that [REDACTED] convinced him of the truth of his statements about Mr. Dulles. (S)(S)(TS)(U)

(65-29488-171, P.12)

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GENERAL DORIOT WAS INFORMANT  
FOR ALLEN DULLES

5/27/48 In a memorandum from the SAC, Boston, to the Director on this date, information was furnished concerning General George Doriot, who had been interviewed by SA Joseph A. Smith and SA [REDACTED]

The subject of the memorandum was, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Internal Security - R." The Bureau had instructed the Agents to contact [REDACTED] as a prospective confidential informant.

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General Doriot informed the Agents that a man named [redacted] might furnish pertinent information concerning Blumenfeld. He said that [redacted]

[redacted] later known as the Council of Republics. He was allegedly deeply sympathetic to the United States because of her participation in the liberation of France. He was recommended by General Doriot to Allen Dulles of OSS, and acted as an informant for Dulles during the war years. Doriot suggested Dulles could be contacted for a further evaluation of [redacted] after which [redacted] might well be approached successfully on the problem of [redacted]

(100-354484-7, p.1)

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DULLES' OPINION OF  
MALAXA

10/20/48 In a report submitted by SA [redacted] at New York, on October 20, 1948, concerning Nicolai Malaxa, Internal Security - R, Edward G. Miller, Jr., a partner in the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, told [redacted] that he had received unqualified approval from the State Department for his firm to represent Malaxa. Allen Dulles, however, a member of the same law firm, told Lehman Brothers of New York City that he did not like Malaxa because he felt Malaxa was accustomed to buying influence and was attempting to use John Foster Dulles, (his brother), to get special favors.

(100-344488-96, p.58)

DULLES ATTACKED BY  
COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER

8/3/49 The New York Times of August 3, 1949, carried an article datelined at Prague, Czechoslovakia August 2, 1949, entitled, "Americans Called Plotters by Czech." The article stated that publicist, Andre Simone, made a charge in the Communist newspaper "Rude Pravo" that the heads of an "Organization X" including Allen Dulles and Cardinal Spellman, had decided to make Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague into a new martyr because they were displeased by recent signs that the East-West tension was relaxing. This article stated that the "Organization X" had organized espionage, sabotage and disturbances in countries that refuse to submit to capitalism and that the organization worked closely with an espionage service said to be headed by Jesuit Father Janssens and controlled by Msgr. Montini of the Vatican.

(100-354851-192, p.26)

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NOEL FIELD RECEIVED  
MONEY FROM DULLES

1/13/50 In a report submitted by the Washington Field Office, on this date, entitled "Noel Haviland Field, Internal Security - R," it was stated that an informant advised that in a communication dated April 15, 1946, from France, information was set forth regarding [redacted] association with Noel Field; that Field had an office in Geneva and was in communication with Mr. Allen Dulles, head of OSS in Switzerland. It was reported that Noel Field received large sums of money from Allen Dulles, which sums were sent to [redacted], who took charge of distributing such funds in the south of France to the "Freiss Deutschland Mettelmeer" Committee to undermine the morale of the German troops.

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(105-2175-31)

NOEL FIELD CASE

9/2/50 The Washington Post carried an article on September 2, 1950, entitled "East German Reds Purge 6 High Aides." During the course of this article, it stated that the Noel Field case was still a mystery. "Field, reputed to have wide acquaintance with the Communist underground in Nazi-occupied Europe, worked after the war for American charity agencies behind the Iron Curtain... He dropped out of sight about 15 months ago. Two members of his family vanished while searching for him in east Europe.... The Politburo said Field was a crony of Allen Dulles... Field was alleged to have delivered secret Communist plans from Willy Kreikemeyer to Dulles."

(64-200-232-A)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST DULLES BY  
MRS. ROBERT WHITNEY IMBRIE

2/21/41 Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie, 1016 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., wrote to Walter Winchell on February 21, 1941 to discuss the murder of her husband Major Imbrie at Teheran, Persia. She said among other things:

"....it was difficult for one not in on the know to connect up Morrow, Lindberg, Mexico, Dulles - Sullivan & Cromwell, France, National City Bank, Chase Bank, Dodd and Germany with the murder of Major Imbrie in Teheran....William Nelson Cromwell is the 'Black Fox' of the Panama Canal Scandal....Sullivan has passed on to his reward....Number one man in S&C (Sullivan & Cromwell) is John Watson Foster Dulles....his brother Allen Welsh Dulles was Secretary to Robert Lansing during the Paris Peace Conference....  
....All of this period (during the 1920's) Allen Welsh Dulles (All In Dull Ass he is dubbed) was on the Personnel Board in The Dept. of State. And the promotions in the Foreign Service is another story. However, Dulles and his side kick Bill Castle have lined The Dept. with their men. Which brings us to Wallace Murray....Allen Dulles was Chief of the Near Eastern Division, Dept. of State, when Bob (Imbrie) was murdered. He brought Murray back to the Dept. and I quote Murray. 'Dulles brought me back to the Dept. to help fight Mrs. Imbrie. My chief job in the Dept. is to buck Mrs. Imbrie....' " This letter was signed by Katherine Imbrie.

Mrs. Imbrie also sent an advertisement to the publication "Foreign Affairs," the organ of The Council on Foreign Relations. She had encircled the names of Allen W. Dulles and Leon Fraser in red pencil. In longhand she wrote on the ad:

"Dulles was delegate to the Arms Conf. at Geneva. One of the most amazing stories is told by 'Bass Drum' Shearer. Heard Dulles switching papers. Dulles resigned shortly after the Congressional Investigating Com. had heard Shearer."

(100-13781-1)

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM COMMITTEE

4-3-41 On this date an ad appeared in the Washington Post titled, "Do You Want Hitler to win?" It was sponsored by The Fight For Freedom Committee. One of the sponsors of this Committee was Allen W. Dulles, lawyer, New York.

(100-24467-44)

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THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF  
YUGOSLAVIA, INC.

3-7-44 Report of Special Agent [ ] titled, "The American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc., Internal Security-C." Page 10 of this report lists the officials of The American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc. The address of the National Headquarters at that time was 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, New York. On the Board of Directors appeared the name of Allen W. Dulles, 48 Wall Street, New York City.

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2  
(100-188760-5, page 10)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S  
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

12-19-45 In a letter dated 12-19-45, Special Agent J. A. Cimperman sent in a lengthy report on Dr. Theodore Paeffgen, Espionage-G. On page 25c there is a question set forth which was to be asked of Paeffgen when interviewed. The question was as follows, "In 1943 there was a plan afoot in Amt VI to have Staatsrat Lindemann, President of German Lloyd in Bremen, contact Allen Dulles, Jr., President Roosevelt's special representative in Berne, Switzerland. In bringing about this meeting, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingesfurst, a friend of [ ] was to act as go-between. What did the Germans hope to accomplish by such a meeting?"

(65-56036-2)

DULLES REPRESENTED UNITED  
STATES AT UNITED NATIONS FORUM

(S)(u)

1-2-46 According to a technical surveillance report of this date [ ] the United Nations Forum, advised [ ] that the United Nations, through its International Affairs Committee in New York, was planning a forum on January 24, 1946 and would like to get a speaker to represent Russia. She stated that Allen Dulles would represent the United States and Mr. Wright would represent Great Britain. The subject for discussion was to be "The Problems Which Face the UNO First." (S)(u)

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(65-30092-2259)

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

1-14-47 Report of Special Agent Bennett Willis, Jr., United Nations News, Internal Security-C, stated that the Bureau had advised that the United Nations News, published by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York City, was allegedly a Communist propaganda

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enterprise; that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation had among its officers and Board of Directors approximately twenty individuals cited by the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities as being connected with Communist-controlled enterprises. This publication began in January, 1946, and it was advertised that it would furnish unbiased news and reports concerning United Nations activities. This Agent reported that the September and October, 1946 issues apparently presented facts impartially but the December issue appeared to devote more space to Russian views on controversial matters than to views of Western Powers. A list of officers and Board Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation was ~~sent~~<sup>set</sup> out and the name of Allen W. Dulles was listed as a member of this Foundation.

(100-347117-2)

MOSCOW ATTACKS DULLES

3-8-47 A report from Moscow to the Secretary of State on this date reported that a large proportion of New Times #9 for February 28 dealt with Germany. One article by A. Leonidov was titled "International Role of Anglo-American-German Schroeder Bank" concluded with an attack on John Foster Dulles stating that his support for a federated Europe plan was a continuation of old business project of Schroeder group. The article further related that Dulles' career as a lawyer in the Republican Party was reviewed together with that of his brother Allen Dulles. It then stated "No one doubted that if Dewey were elected President, Dulles would get the post of Secretary of State. He never misses an opportunity to attack the Soviet Union and slander Soviet peoples in most unrestrained terms. Underlying reason of the dizzy careers of the Dulles brothers is their close connection with Rockefeller billionaires. This gives idea of vastness of capital standing behind Dulles law firm, and gives inkling of reason for Dulles influence in the Republican Party. Ex-diplomat Allen Dulles has for a number of years been legal advisor and one of the Directors of J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation-New York, subsidiary of London, Cologne and Hamburg Schroeders."

(109-12-232-116)

DULLES POSITION ON  
GERMAN ECONOMY

4-18-47 A report from Moscow to the Secretary of State dated 4-18-47 concerned the April 16 issue of TRUD in which it was stated, "At Conference American financiers, Allen Dulles said: 'for us it is a question of taking an active part in the restoration of German economy and controlling it, strengthening economic positions of USA, guaranteeing American firms suitable advantages.' Dulles had in mind the Ruhr first of all, its transformation into a base for

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domination by American capital in Europe." The article went on to relate other words spoken by Dulles and wound up by stating that such inveterate imperialists as former head of the Steel Trust Ernst Ponsgen and many others have already become entrenched in leading positions in Ruhr industry....etc"

(62-79499-110)

MOSCOW ATTACKS AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISTS

5-3-47 Radio broadcast #51 from Moscow to Germany attacked "American profit-seekers." The broadcast stated that, "On the invitation, and following the example of Allen Dulles, director of the New York banking firm Henry Schroeder, 13 well-known American industrial magnates hurried to Germany because they were obviously afraid of missing the bus. The German monopolists are in fact trying to protect their own economic position at the expense of Germany's future economic independence and intactness. For their own selfish interests they are willing to accept the position as junior partners in the British and U. S. monopolies....etc."

(100-3-81-58x6)

DULLES AUTHOR OF BOOK TITLED "GERMAN UNDERGROUND"

5-6-47 In an article in the New York Times dated May 6, 1947, Orville Prescott had the following to say regarding Allen W. Dulles' new book "The German Underground":

"Allen Welsh Dulles is a distinguished lawyer and diplomat who was head of our Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland from 1942 to 1945. It was his task to find out all he could about the German underground. He found out a lot, became acquainted with several of its leaders who crossed the border into Switzerland and has put into his book as complete an account of the various elements which made up the German underground as is possible in a short space...." This book was published by Macmillan in 1947 at a cost of \$3. It was 207 pages in length. There is no copy in the Bureau's Library.

(62-83338-1)

ANOTHER MOSCOW ATTACK ON DULLES

5-27-47 Foreign radio broadcast from Moscow to North America attacked international monopolies especially DuPont and Standard Oil and the invasion of Germany by United States representatives. The article related that during two years of

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occupation there had been witnessed a regular invasion of Western Germany by representatives of the United States monopoly concerns. "Nor is it only business relations that are being restored but also that personal union which always connected the most powerful representatives of monopoly capital in various countries. Unquestionably no small part in restoring and strengthening these connections was played by the visit to western Germany of Allen Dulles, the manager of the U. S. banking house, Henry Schroeder and Co."

(100-3-81-45)

DULLES GERMAN VISIT  
ATTACKED BY MOSCOW

7-14-47 A foreign radio broadcast from Moscow to Germany again attacked "monopolistic connection" and stated it was known that during his European tour of that year Allen Dulles, head of the Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, had also visited the Ruhr; that as a result of Dulles' visit close trade relations with German trade magnates, above all with arch-reactionaries such as Dr. Duisberg, were established. The broadcast went on to say, "Dulles, however, was not an exception. By exploiting old connections with German monopolists and by purchasing masses of German shares at a ridiculous price, U.S. business and financial magnates managed to get partial or complete hold of many German combines, such as I. G. Farbin and Opel, etc."

(65-30519-94)

"TO THE BITTER END"  
A BOOK BY HANS BERND GISEVIUS

7-24-47 On this date Houghton Mifflin of Boston forwarded a copy of the book "To The Bitter End" by Hans Gisevius and requested any comments on the book the FBI might care to make. Allen Dulles wrote a foreword to this book. This book was reviewed in the FBI at which time it was noted that Allen W. Dulles, formerly of OSS, stated that the author was one of the few survivors of a group of Germans who actively plotted to do away with Hitler. He stated he met the author in 1943 when he was in charge of the OSS in Switzerland.

(62-52647-4: 62-85289-1)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

11-5-47 On this date the Bureau received a mimeographed letter from the Council on Foreign Relations, 58 East 69th Street, New York 21, New York, stating that twenty-five years before, Foreign Affairs was founded and this letter was an invitation

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to enroll as a subscriber to this organ and the Council on Foreign Relations. Allen W. Dulles was listed as President of this organization.

(94-3-4-826-2)

ARTICLE FROM THE WORKER

2-1-48 An article datelined at Prague, by G. A. Jacks titled "U. S. Sponsors Hitler Tank Marshal" appeared in "The Worker" of 2-1-48. The article related that Allen Dulles, brother of Secretary of State Marshall's advisor, John Foster Dulles, and formerly an agent of OSS in Switzerland, was said to be the author of the new venture which dealt with a Secret Service program laid down by the Americans for Heinz Guderian, Hitler's first tank marshal. This paper stated it had learned reliably that Guderian, who ranked high among German military war criminals, had been entrusted with rebuilding Germany's "Abwehr" (secret intelligence corps). The program called for cooperation with underground Fascist organizations in Europe, the infiltration of the workingclass movement wherever possible and reorganization along former "Abwehr" channels, according to that article.

(65-37193-232-A)

USSR PRESS RELEASE

2-17-48 On February 17, 1948, the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington, D. C. issued a press release indicating that this particular release was the fourth and concluding part of the communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau at Moscow entitled "Falsification of History" and published by the Soviet Press. On page 58 of this release reference is made to Allen Dulles. Speaking of negotiations which took place between representatives of the Governments of the United States of America and Germany in Switzerland in February, 1943, it has this to say: "In these negotiations, the United States of America was represented by a special delegate of the United States Government, Allen Dulles (brother of John Foster Dulles), who figured under the pseudonym of 'Bull' and had 'direct instructions and authority from the White House.' His German opposite was Prince Hohenloe, a man closely connected with the ruling circles of Hitler Germany, who acted as Hitler's representative under the assumed name of Pauls...."

(100-3-81-269)

TASS ARTICLE ON THE HANSON  
BALDWIN ARTICLES

7-29-48

An airgram from the American legation in Vienna, Austria to the Secretary of State dated July 29, 1948, stated that

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according to Tass, Hanson Baldwin's article of July 22 in the New York Times reported differences of opinion between the Central Intelligence Office, Army Intelligence, the FBI and certain sections of the State Department. Tass reported that Baldwin's article mentioned other changes which had been made in the general administration of the intelligence service following a study of the American Foreign Espionage System by a special committee; that the financial magnate, Allen Dulles, (brother of John Foster Dulles) was a member of this committee.

(61-6341-44)

THE DAILY WORKER COMMENTS  
ON SCHROEDER'S VENTURES

12-24-48 The Daily Worker of 12-24-48 carried an article relating that the Nazi banker Kurt Von Schroeder, in whose home Adolph Hitler made his first contacts with the coal and steel men who financed Nazism's rise to power, had been sentenced to live in comfort on his country club estate. The article related that life on a country estate was Schroeder's chief "punishment." The article attributed this fact to Schroeder's contacts with such men as John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles. The article related that a top executive of J. Henry Schroeder Banking Firm in New York was Allen Dulles.

(65-55553-A)

DULLES PROPOSES COMMISSION TO  
INVESTIGATE AND PUBLICIZE  
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

1-29-49 According to an article which appeared in the World Telegram on January 29, 1949, Allen W. Dulles, acting in his capacity as President of the Council on Foreign Relations, addressed the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York and stated that legislation was not sufficient to expose Communist activity; that the people have to have their eyes opened to the menace by constant publicity; that a permanent non-partisan federal fact-finding commission should be created to investigate and publicize Communist activity. Mr. Dulles said the idea was inspired by the work of the Canadian Royal Commission in its exposure of a spy ring in Canada. He suggested the commission be called "Commission on Internal Security." Mr. Dulles said it would operate only as a fact-finding body and if it turned up evidence warranting criminal prosecution, that would be turned over to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Dulles further stated "The Communist works in the dark- we must bring him into the light. Wide popular understanding of the

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pattern of Communist intrigue will help to arm our citizens and disarm those who would undermine our society."

(100-3-70-A)

GERMAN PAPER ATTACKS DULLES

3-19-49 In Volume 7, #7, March, 1949 issue of Forum Und Tribuene, New York, an article appeared entitled "The Watch on the Ruhr." The article attacked the American economic policy in Germany and gave details concerning the Henry Schroeder Banking Company, John Foster Dulles and the fact that he was a member of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell which is referred to as "the largest and most influential law firm in the world." It stated that when the German members of the Schroeder group saw that Hitler could not win they sought contact with their American business friends. They succeeded quickly in this with the help of the well-known agent Gisevius, the Defense Chief of the Nazi counter-espionage in Switzerland, who with the knowledge of Ernst Kaltenbrunner and with the help of Schacht, established contact with Allen W. Dulles who was also a Schroeder Bank big shareholder and a member of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

(100-273049-45)

AMERICANS FOR FREE EUROPE

4-4-49 A memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director on this date indicated that Frank Wisner of CIA and DeWitt Poole advised that they were setting up in New York State a corporation which would be a cover or front for the operations of CIA; that a prior fund-raising committee to be known as Americans For Free Europe would be established and efforts made to have wealthy individuals donate and contribute funds for this Committee, whose objective would be to assist political refugees and to help free people of Europe. They indicated that Allen Dulles would be Chairman of the Executive Committee and possibly Foster Dulles and that General Eisenhower and General Drum had agreed to participate in this project.

(62-90001-x)

COMMUNIST ATTACK ON DULLES

5-1-49 The New York Times for May 1, 1949 carried an article relating that the newspaper Universal of Roumania charged on April 30 that the United States Information Service in Roumania was a cover for espionage; that even some of the American diplomats were spies. The New York Times referred to the Universal as a Communist paper and stated the article was a violent attack on John

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Foster Dulles as the "American imperialists' trusted man," and that it was significant that his brother, Allen W. Dulles, President of the American Council on Foreign Relations, "directs the espionage that serves the 'cause' defended by his brother."

(62-30395-A)

5-2-49 On this date the Department of State sent to the Bureau a telegram which had been received from Bucharest, Roumania, relative to the article which had appeared in Universal on April 30. It went into great detail to illustrate that Allen Dulles' activities were very definitely espionage activities in behalf of the United States. It cited as an example that in early March, 1949, a secret meeting of heads of branches of USIS in Europe was held in Rome. The meeting was convoked at the initiative of the United States central espionage service and was held under the leadership of the former head of American espionage service in Europe, Allen Dulles. Dulles pointed out that in Western Europe USIS representatives must make use of all possibilities to acquire information on situation within left wing parties and situation in unions and then information about PR Soviet elements among the politicians and about signs of anti-Americanism. The article went on and on to prove its original point that USIS installations in Eastern and Western Europe were really intelligence agencies and were recruiting spies in the USIS office in Bucharest.

(62-30395-148)

"SECURITY WITHOUT WITCH HUNTS"  
ARTICLE BY ALLEN W. DULLES

5-14-49 An article appeared in the newspaper "New Leader" in New York on 5-14-49 titled "Security Without Witch Hunts" by Allen W. Dulles. The article related to the Royal Commission of Canada which investigated Communist spy activities and the fact that it was not a judicial body in the sense that it laid before the world a judicial presentation of the facts. "Where the facts pointed to violation of law, then the legal machinery of justice was set into motion to determine whether a crime had been committed...This result of the Commission's work illustrates one of the difficulties we find today in dealing with the Communist menace. It showed the inadequacy of laws to meet the dangerous techniques which the Communists employ...This does not mean that there are no gaps in our laws which should and can be filled without danger to civil liberties. Both Canada and Britain have long had more effective 'Official Secrets Acts' than we have had here in the United States. These laws have not seriously cut down on civil liberties or the freedom of the press."

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Mr. Dulles then spoke of quasi-partisan bodies with quasi-judicial powers such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. He stated that if law violations were discovered as a result of investigations of such commissions the matter would then go to the proper government judicial officers and these commissions could so conduct their proceedings that there need be no premature disclosure which would prevent the proper following up of all criminal leads and clues by the Department of Justice or the FBI:

Mr. Dulles went on to discuss the work of the Canadian Royal Commission and stated, "The success of the Commission's work points to the desirability of creating in the United States a federal agency which we might for convenience call a 'Commission on Internal Security.' This would, of course, require legislation. Such a commission could investigate the practices and policies of Soviet Communism stemming from abroad but operating here and fanning out in various channels to threaten our democratic institutions.... Such a commission would not replace investigating bodies of Congress which have performed vitally important functions, both in the field of subversive activities and in arousing the public conscience to abuses, public and private."

"The job I suggest for the Commission on Internal Security is not one that can be done part-time, and it is one that should be wholly free from any political bias.... We cannot legislate to meet all phases of the communist danger. We cannot do it, either, by merely banning the Communist party or driving it underground. We cannot meet it by attempting to create a whole new category of crimes and misdemeanors."

"To achieve success the Moscow master-minds of the communist movement often try to remain veiled behind a high degree of secrecy... Moscow has not been able to hide its disappointment over our failure to have a serious depression since the war. We have fooled them so far, but that only means that Russia has postponed certain planned measures. She has not abandoned them."

"These measures short of war, require of us - if we are to protect ourselves - counter-measures which are not limited solely to prosecuting statutory crimes or to attempting to exclude the agents of communist revolution... The Communist works in the dark - we must bring him into the light... If the tools we possess are inadequate, and I believe they are, we certainly have the ingenuity to create new ones."

"The Canadian authorities - in a bold move which entitles them to the gratitude of the non-Communist world - through the Royal Commission which investigated the communist plot two years ago, have shown us here in the United States a good example. We might well follow this lead and again prove the soundness of the great principle that knowledge of the truth can



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keep us free."

(61-5124-A)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID THE  
SURVIVORS OF THE GERMAN RESISTENCE  
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

10-20-49 This organization was founded in January, 1948 by individuals formerly connected with German finance and industry. The purpose of this organization is sending food packages to destitute widows and orphans of the German Army officers, and those who have been accused of participation in the 1947 attempt on Hitler's life. The letterhead of this organization carries the name of Allen W. Dulles as one of the members of the National Committee.

(100-262521-2)

DULLES DENOUNCED BY  
CONGRESSMAN WOLVERTON

(S)(u)

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12-31-49 On December 31, 1949 Carl Suarverud wrote a letter to [redacted] of Washington, D. C. and discussed therein the Mexican picture. In the course of his letter he stated that Congressman Wolverton of New Jersey was induced to make a speech in the House of Representatives on August 26, 1949, very bitterly condemning the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, and Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr. in particular, together with Allen Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles, all of the same law firm, for their active labor in what he termed sabotaging the Mexican Oil Loan application. He further stated that immediately after this speech U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico made a 30-minute speech over the Mutual Broadcasting network echoing the very words of Congressman Wolverton. (S)(S)(u)

(64-26028-7)

DAILY WORKER ARTICLE

2-8-50 An article entitled "Espionage, Inc." by Arnold Sroog appeared in the Daily Worker on February 8, 1950. The article indicated that Noel Field was the right hand man of Allen Dulles, Chief of the OSS and Field Commander in Chief of Project X. The article discussed Tito's operations and stated that after Tito realized that Germany would lose the war he jumped on the Anglo-American bandwagon. The article related that in 1942 and the beginning of 1943 Tito undertook secret negotiations for a separate peace with the Nazis to form some sort of Balkan federation under Tito; that this discussion was carried on at the same time that Allen Dulles was secretly conferring with the Nazi emissary Prince Hohenlohe on a separate Balkan deal; that Dulles was more or

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less agreed to the political and industrial organization of Europe on the basis of large territories, on the assumption that a federated Greater Germany (similar to the U.S.A.) with the adjoining Danubian Confederation, will constitute the best guarantee of order and rehabilitation in Central and Eastern Europe.

The article went on to relate that by the end of the war Tito was in the saddle, and his secret deals with the U.S. and Britain were settled, with the leaders of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies apparently fully deceived by this massive Fifth Column planted in their ranks by Project X.

"Massive as the plan was, its collapse was just as gigantic. The slick masterminds of Project X knew their onions about spying-but they knew nothing about Socialism or how it was built..."

The author of the article indicated that the plan failed because of a miscalculation in timing; that the key moment was to be timed with a war against the Soviet Union by the United States and world capitalism; that the timing apparently was arranged to coincide with the manufactured war crisis that arose over Berlin in 1948. He wound up his article by stating that not only did Project X collapse but the whole timetable of war was torn to shreds.

(109-12-272-A)

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

3-27-50 The organ of this organization is "Pacific Affairs."  
The Institute of Pacific Relations is an educational-cultural institution recognized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as that type of charitable trust to which contributions are recognized as income tax deductions.

The organization is international in character. Its component parts are councils named for, and representing, each country, with the exception of the Latin American countries, which borders on the Pacific Ocean.

Two governments gave official recognition to the IPR and donated consistently, and comparatively speaking heavily, to its work. These were the governments of Japan and the USSR. The bulk of the IPR's funds, however, were received from the charitable foundations such as the Rockefeller Foundation (about \$75,000 per year) and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In addition, American firms having extensive business operations in the Orient, most notably the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, the U. S. Steel, and various importers and exporters, also contributed substantially to the organization.

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The IPR gathered information from Government figures, at home and abroad, from scholars in universities and from news correspondents, concerning the social, political and economic situations in the countries which were members of the IPR. This information was in turn disseminated to other members.

Edward C. Carter, the Secretary General, operated out of New York City. He showed outstanding ability as a "con man" and made it a point to travel yearly abroad. He made eight trips to the Soviet Union in twelve years. Carter had ready access to Laughlin Currie in the White House, to Allen Dulles in OSS, and to persons in Military and Naval Intelligence. He reached the point of familiarity where he addressed the Honorable Cordell Hull as "Dear Hull" and Sumner Wells as "Dear Wells."

(100-64700-304)

THE VON HASSELL DIARIES

"Plain Talk," February, 1948, page 47, carried an ad on a book "The Von Hassell Diaries (1938-1944)," as recorded by Ambassador Ulrich von Hassell, a leader of the movement. It had an introduction by Allen Welsh Dulles. (NY Doubleday and Co., 400 pages, \$5.00)

(94-36511-77)

*Wm*

~~TOP SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABZ*  
 FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*  
 SUBJECT: ALLEN DULLES  
 Deputy Director  
 Central Intelligence Agency

DATE: March 13, 1951

b3 per CIA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*my*  
 [redacted] CIA, informally advised Mr. DeLoach of Liaison on March 8, 1951, that the captioned individual, a Deputy Director of CIA, and a former OSS head, was renting a home at 2420 Dunbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C. [redacted] stated that Dulles had agreed to allow Joseph and Stewart Alsop, the columnist, to have an office on the first floor of his home.

You will recall that in our recent investigation of the publishing of classified information by the Alsops, information was uncovered reflecting the friendliness between William H. Jackson, another Deputy Director of CIA, and the Alsop brothers. Jackson and Dulles were two of the three members of the Dulles Committee who supposedly inspected CIA. These individuals were also linked closely together in OSS days.

RECOMMENDATION

This is for informational purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 5-30-85 BY SP6 bjs/...

CDD:pjb

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RECORDED - 73

MAR 13 2 21 PM '51

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
 FBI  
 RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

53 APR 16 1951

61 APR 7 1951

FBI

memo from  
 Keay to Belmont  
 3/27/51  
 E.H.B.

62-53338-4

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. KEAY *VPKA*

SUBJECT: ALLEN DULLES  
Deputy Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

DATE: March 27, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/3/85 BY SP-6 JAT/MS

Tolson ☒  
Ladd ☐  
Clegg ☐  
Glavin ☐  
Nichols ☒  
Rosen ☐  
Tracy ☐  
Harbo ☐  
Belmont ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Nease ☐  
Gandy ☐

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated March 13, 1951, in the above-captioned matter which stated that Allen Dulles, a Deputy Director of CIA, was renting a home at 2420 Dunbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C., and that Dulles had agreed to allow Joseph and Stewart Alsop, the columnists, to have an office on the first floor of his home. This memorandum also reflected that William H. Jackson, another Deputy Director of CIA, was friendly with the Alsop brothers.

The Director attached a routing slip to this memorandum and made the following notation, "I think Liaison at W.H. should get this to [redacted] when he returns from Key West. It should be impressed on him that it is highly confidential. H."

Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section made an appointment with [redacted] of the White House immediately upon his return from Key West, Florida. [redacted] was interviewed by Mr. Bartlett at 11:30 a.m., on March 27, 1951, and was furnished with the confidential information outlined above.

[redacted] stated that he would treat this information as extremely confidential and expressed his appreciation for the Director's making it available to him.

ACTION:

For your information.

JOH B:hke

EX - 83

RECORDED - 73

62-83338-5

173  
53 APR 16 1951

RECORDED  
APR 11 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-83338-77-1

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: March 23, 1951

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ALLEN DULLES  
Deputy Director  
Central Intelligence AgencyALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/30/85 BY SP-6 bjt/ty9-23-99  
293823/KA

Tolson	✓
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	✓
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	

With reference to the attached memorandum and the information concerning Allen Dulles and Joseph and Stewart Alsop and the Director's notation that Liaison should informally and confidentially inform [redacted] of the White House, Mr. Roach was informed today by [redacted] office that he will not be available until Monday noon.

This will be handled as soon as possible and you will be informed when it has been done.

Roach  
Barth

1:45 PM 3/26  
Called for Appointment

b6  
b7C

RRR:arm

EX - 83

RECORDED - 73

62-83338-6  
FBI

HANDLED BY  
STOP 4/16

66 APR

335  
4 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-354477-1

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: May 5, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/30/85 BY SP-6 JAT/ty

Tolson	✓
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	✓
Nichols	✓
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Hess	
Gandy	

While talking to [ ] on other matters, he stated that Allen Dulles was still anxious to meet the Director. [ ] wondered if there was any possibility of the Director having dinner some evening with Dulles.

I told [ ] that it was rather difficult for the Director to make dinner engagements but the next time Dulles was down to call me and if the Director was in, I knew he would be glad to see Dulles, that I didn't see why Dulles didn't call the Director direct if he had something he wanted to take up with him.

b6  
b7C

LBN:mb

G.I.R. 3

INDEXED - 41

162-83338-7

RECORDED - 41

MAY 10 1951

60 MAY 17 1951 EX-86

OR 42

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 19, 1953

FOI/PA # 240,403

APPEAL #

CIVIL FROM: A. H. Belmont

E.O. # 12958

DATE: 10/18/85 INITIALS: mmw

SUBJECT: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

S-10 CIA

SYNOPSIS: Classified by sp6 bpa/mmw #366904

Declassify on OADR 10/18/85

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/ERL

ON 6/23/99

Allen Welsh Dulles, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), was born on April 7, 1893, at Watertown, New York; educated at Princeton University and George Washington Law School; served in the U.S. Diplomatic Service, 1916-26 and also represented U.S. at conferences abroad; member of law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, NYC, 1926-1942, 1945-50; acted as Chief of Swiss Division, Office of Strategic Services, 1942-45; employed CIA since 1950 as consultant and since August 24, 1951, as Deputy Director. Applicant investigation conducted in January, 1951, at request of CIA. No derogatory information developed. Current rumors at CIA indicate he will replace General Smith as head of CIA; however, opposition appears to be developing in both military and civilian circles because (1) he is a civilian and (2) it is alleged he is entirely unfit to collect covert intelligence. Dulles is personally known to the Director. He has generally cooperated with the Bureau and any differences which have occurred have been settled amicably. During 1948, he was a member of a three-man committee to survey CIA, which committee issued a report making frequent reference to FBI activities, not predicated on factual material or accurate in most instances. In May, 1950, Dulles commented publicly on a proposed commission on internal security as follows: "Any such commission as proposed should not interfere in any way with the FBI and should not have overlapping functions with the latter as I feel strongly that the FBI merits our gratitude and deserves our support." In April, 1952, he complimented the Director for doing an excellent job stating that he had the greatest admiration for the Director and he knew the Director had made many personal sacrifices for his country. Dulles affiliated with Institute of Pacific Relations and Woodrow Wilson Foundation, which organizations reportedly have some pro-Communist membership. Dulles, however, is well-known anti-Communist and has been subject of numerous attacks by Communist press and radio. In 1949, he proposed a commission to investigate and publicize Communist activities. FBI investigations have disclosed Dulles in contact socially with persons allegedly engaged in espionage or subversive activities; however, Dulles apparently had no knowledge of such activities. Joseph and Stewart Alsop, the columnists, in 1951 used lower floor of Dulles' house as office. G-2 source in 1951 reports Dulles was an ambitious, dangerous, scheming Nazi-Fascist. John Foster Dulles, a brother, was recently investigated by FBI in connection with appointment as Secretary of State. Eleanor Lansing Dulles, a sister, has been investigated since November 28, 1952, under Loyalty of Government Employees Program. Reports have been furnished Civil Service Commission but no decision on loyalty has been rendered.

Recommendation: none. For your information.

Attachment 16 INDEXED - 13

62-83338 COPIES DESTROYED

JLQ:EJT:ncb NOV 18

SE 41

CONFIDENTIAL

62-83338-8

JAN 21 1953



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *AB, J*

SUBJECT: ALLEN WELSH DULLES - ~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: January 19, 1953

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Belmont \_\_\_\_\_

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

To furnish you, pursuant to your request, with a complete summary of information contained in Bureau files on the captioned individual.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SCOPE OF SEARCH:

A complete search of all references to Allen Welsh Dulles was made subsequent to December 19, 1950, the date of a complete summary of information in our files as of that time.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 ELW/jm/1/52

ON 5-23-01 #406048

5-23-01 PW 06A let. dtd. 5-15-01 pr 06-4 let. top 9/18/85

Birth, Education, Marital Status:

Allen Welsh Dulles was born in Watertown, New York, April 7, 1893. He attended school in Albany, New York, and at Ecole Alsacienne in Paris, France. He obtained an A.B. degree from Princeton University in 1914. He then traveled in the Far East and for a year taught English in Allahabad, India, before returning to work for his M.A. degree which he received from Princeton University in 1916. In 1926, he obtained an LL.B. degree from George Washington University.

On October 16, 1920, Dulles married Clover Todd.

b6  
b7C

FOI # 3069/4

CLASSIFIED BY SP-2 ALM/ELH  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

JLQ:EJT:nck

6/23/99

10-4-00 pr 06-4 let. dtd. 9-1-00 R. 21 Pared &amp; H. 1/18/85

Classified by SP6bjal/mw  
Declassify on: OADR

FOI/PA #

APPEAL #

CIVIL ACT. #

E.O. #

DATE

340,403

10356

INITIALS

lmw

S-1 is CIA

S-2 is ONI

S-3 is State Dept

S-4 is Army G-3

COPIES DESTROYED

84 NOV 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

Family Background:

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Allen Dulles was one of the five children of Allen Macy and Edith (Foster) Dulles. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was the nephew of John Welsh, Envoy to England during the Hayes Administration. His maternal grandfather, John Watson Foster, was Secretary of State under President Harrison and the author of a number of books on diplomacy.

It should be noted that Allen Dulles' brother, John Foster Dulles, is President-elect Eisenhower's selection as Secretary of State.

The sister of Allen Dulles is Eleanor Lansing Dulles, also known by the name of Mrs. David Simon Blondheim, and is presently employed in the State Department.

Residence Address:

Dulles' residence address in New York is 239 East 61st Street, New York, New York. According to the December, 1952, Washington Telephone Directory, his Washington residence address is 1308 29th Street, Northwest.

Employment and Public Service:

Mr. Dulles entered the United States Diplomatic Service in 1916. On May 17, 1916, he was appointed Legation Secretary at Vienna, Austria. He was transferred to Bern, Switzerland, in 1917. He served as a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at the Paris Peace Conference in 1918-1919. Subsequently, on October 29, 1919, he was appointed to the American Embassy in Berlin and was made First Secretary of the Embassy. During October, 1920, he was assigned to the American Commission in Constantinople. His next assignment with the State Department was in Washington, D.C., as Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, which post he held fourteen years commencing on April 14, 1922. During this period of service in Washington, he was a delegate to two Geneva, Switzerland, conferences; the Arms Traffic Conference in 1925 and the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in 1926.

In 1926, he was offered the position of Consular to the United States Legation at Peiping. It was an increase in

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

rank but not in salary. He was making \$8,000 per year at that time and had received his law degree that year, so he resigned due to the inadequate salary.

Following his resignation from the Diplomatic Service, Mr. Dulles joined the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, in which his elder brother, John Foster Dulles, was a partner. In 1927, Allen Dulles acted as legal advisor to the American Delegation at the Three Powers Naval Conference, Geneva. He was legal advisor to the delegations at the Geneva Disarmament Conferences of 1932 and 1933. Dulles was also a member of the International Conciliation Committee under the 1928 Treaty between the United States and Albania. He remained with this law firm until 1942.

Following the outbreak of World War II, Dulles joined the staff of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and became Chief of the Swiss Division with headquarters in Bern, Switzerland. He remained with this intelligence agency until its operations ceased in 1945.

From 1945 until 1950, Dulles again practiced law with his old law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. Late in 1950, he gave up this practice to accept employment with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). A Washington City News Service release of August 24, 1951, reported that Dulles had been named Deputy Director of CIA.

#### Political Activities:

Seeking a political office in 1938, Dulles became a candidate in the New York Republican Primaries for a United States Congressional nomination. He was defeated by his veteran Republican opponent, John O'Connor. The following year, he assisted locally in raising funds for the 1940 Wendell Willkie Presidential Campaign in which he acted as Eastern Director of the Naturalized Citizens Division of the Republican National Committee. Allen Dulles was referred to as a "Dewey speech writer" on one occasion in the "Washington Daily News" (October 29, 1948).

According to Joseph Alsop's column "Matter of Fact" appearing in "The Washington Post" of August 14, 1949, Allen Dulles'

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

name had been stricken from the list of possible candidates for the head position of CIA being vacated by Rear Admiral Hillenkoeter because of his prominence as a Republican and support of Thomas E. Dewey. (62-80750-A)

Miscellaneous:

Mr. Dulles is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the following: Century Association, Down Town Association, Piping Rock (New York), Metropolitan (Washington, D.C.) and Phi Beta Kappa. He is Director and Chairman, Committee on International Law of the New York County Lawyers Association. He is also Chairman of the International Law Commission. Further, he is Director and President of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, and President, Near East College Association. He has been the recipient of the following decorations: Medal for Merit; Medal of Freedom, 1946; Officer of Legion of Honor, 1947; Order of S.S. Maurizio e Lazzaro, Italy, 1946; and Belgian Cross of Officer of Order of Leopold, 1948.

He is coauthor with Hamilton Fish Armstrong on the books "Can America Stay Neutral," published in 1939, and "Germany's Underground," released in 1947. In addition, he is a writer and speaker on international affairs.

(All of the preceding information was taken from "Who's Who in America" 1950 - 1953, and "Current Biography," March, 1949. 94-3-4-115-53)

DETAILS:

Bureau Investigation:

The FBI initiated an applicant-type investigation concerning Dulles in January, 1951, at the request of CIA, which agency was considering him for employment as an intermittent consultant only. This investigation did not develop any derogatory information as to Mr. Dulles and copies of reports reflecting the results of our investigation were furnished CIA on January 18, and February 5, 1951. (S-1)(X)(u)

Copies of these reports were also furnished the Atomic Energy Commission on May 27, 1952, upon receipt of a Personnel

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

Security Questionnaire from the Commission. In this connection, it was noted that the May 21, 1952, issue of "The Washington Post" announced that he had just been appointed by Secretary of State Acheson to a new committee to study disarmament and atomic energy control. (118-8914; 116-334830; 100-345079-A)

Rumors Regarding Dulles' Appointment  
As CIA Director:

By memorandum dated January 1, 1953, Mr. Keay advised Mr. Belmont that Liaison Agent Papich had received information on a strictly confidential basis from James Angleton of CIA to the effect that in the last couple of days he had been informed by General Walter Bedell Smith, Director, CIA, that he may be "eased out" as Director because of strong pressure being applied by General Lucius Clay. Angleton said that Clay, who is acting with the support and guidance of Thomas E. Dewey and followers, is now endeavoring to promote Allen Dulles as head of CIA.

Mr. Keay, by memorandum dated January 8, 1953, informed Mr. Belmont that James Angleton of CIA had advised Mr. Papich of the Liaison Section that following General Smith's return from a conference in New York City, the General had remarked that unless Eisenhower suddenly changed his mind he was to be removed as Director of CIA. Smith stated that the pressure from the Dewey forces was too much to combat. Angleton said that it appears that Allen Dulles will be Smith's successor unless there is some last minute change in Eisenhower's plans.

According to Angleton, Dulles apparently has assumed that he has the directorship cinched since he and Dulles had, on January 7, 1953, discussed future operations of CIA.

The Armed Services, in the opinion of Angleton, are opposing the appointment of Dulles probably because he would be the first civilian head of CIA. However, in order to placate the Military, an endeavor is being made to appoint a high-ranking officer as an assistant to Dulles.

In a memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated January 9, 1953, Mr. Keay advised that Mr. Papich of the Liaison Section had, on that date, been confidentially advised by James Angleton of CIA that there was no doubt that Smith would no longer be Director of CIA although it had been almost a forthcoming conclusion that Dulles would be his successor. Opposition to this proposed

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

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appointment has been mounting in the last couple of days. The opposition, for the most part, is coming from the Military as previously indicated. However, opposition has now developed in civilian circles. The essential complaint of the opposition is that the speciality of Dulles' is political and psychological warfare and that he is entirely unfit for the position of collecting covert intelligence, which should be the primary responsibility of CIA. It is being argued that Dulles' speciality is the very field which has been the source of most of CIA's failings. Angleton felt that Dulles very likely will become Director of CIA but if a decision in this regard is not made in the immediate future "time will run out against him" which may mean that Eisenhower will make a surprise appointment.

In the January 15, 1953, edition of the "Washington Star," Doris Fleeson, in her column, pointed out that there apparently existed a feud between General Lucius Clay and Governor Thomas E. Dewey on most of Eisenhower's appointments. It stated that apparently they were suggesting appointments without consulting one another. The article indicated that Allen Dulles was in line to become head of CIA. However, Clay apparently was not in favor of such an appointment and, not to be outdone, has now put forth the name of General William Donovan, wartime head of CIA's predecessor OSS, for the CIA post. Fleeson stated that objective observers here who know CIA and the National Security Council to which it reports feel this is a great injustice to Allen Dulles. They assert that he is one of the few Americans who understands intelligence work. They recall that he was the only American who was able to penetrate the German General Staff during the War. Some veterans in the field also, according to the article, charge that General Donovan is a one-man operator while Dulles understands and helped shape the present setup -- a Presidential creation later ratified and approved by Congress.

Relations with the Bureau:

Bureau files reflect that Dulles is personally known to the Director and for the most part has been cooperative and friendly in his relations with the Bureau.

Dulles contacted the New York Office of the Bureau on March 5, 1942, at which time he was employed by the Office of the Coordinator of Information which later functioned as OSS.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7D

He advised that he was maintaining an office at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. [redacted]

[redacted] with whom he worked very closely. He also stated that he worked closely with representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and other subjugated countries which had representatives in the United States. He stated that his primary interest at that time was the analysis and evaluation of political information concerning Continental Europe and the Near East and that he was not interested in any domestic matters. He offered his services to the FBI and in return asked that he be advised if anything came along which the FBI thought would be of interest to him. He was assured that this would be done and was invited to send any requests for searches of names through the FBI records directly to the Bureau's Washington headquarters. (S) (u)

Subsequent to that time our files reflect a number of occasions on which there has been a cooperative exchange of information and views. (62-83338-3 pages 3 & 4)

It will be recalled that Mr. Dulles was the Chairman of a three-man committee which made a survey of CIA in 1948. In addition to other observations concerning the FBI which were not accurate, the general line of reasoning as to the FBI and this committee's report is as follows: "The FBI is essentially a police organization, works on an individual case basis, does not study, coordinate or evaluate the over-all intelligence situation in the United States." (118-8914-3)

Prior to July 27, 1948, a series of articles had been published in the "New York Times" by Hanson Baldwin criticizing the FBI and CIA. On July 27, 1948, Liaison Agent DeLoach discussed with Colonel Galloway of CIA a letter of protest the Bureau was preparing to send to the "New York Times" at which time Colonel Galloway advised that Baldwin, without a doubt, had received all the information contained in his article from Allen Dulles. Colonel Galloway stated that the reason he knew this was that Dulles had questioned him along the same lines of the articles that had appeared under the name of Baldwin. (62-83338-3 page 8)

A memorandum from Mr. Keay to Mr. Fletcher on November 14, 1948, advised that it was believed a representative of the Contacts

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

Branch of CIA had advised a Dulles representative of certain facts which definitely did not represent the existing cooperation between the FBI and CIA. This memorandum recommended that this situation be discussed with a CIA representative and the Director commented "I concur and further think we should contact someone at once with this Committee and definitely set them right in a forthright manner. H." (62-83338-3 page 9)

On November 12, 1948, Dulles wrote the Director stating the intelligence survey group would soon conclude its survey of CIA. Before concluding the report, he wanted the Director of CIA and other members of the Intelligence Advisory Committee to meet with the committee to make suggestions and recommendations. He invited the Director or any designated FBI representative to meet with the committee in Washington. On November 15, 1948, the Director replied that inasmuch as it was not felt any particular contribution could be made by a Bureau representative, none would appear before the survey group. (62-83338-3 page 10)

On March 14, 1949, the Director personally prepared a memorandum for the Attorney General on the Dulles Committee Report in which he protested stating in part: "At no time has this Bureau been supplied with a copy of the report although I understand that its contents deal in some detail with the FBI in the security field and the relationship of the FBI to the Central Intelligence Agency and the overall problem of Intelligence. The members of the committee preparing this report did not make any detailed study of the FBI's work in this particular field, nor did they contact the FBI for any detailed information as to the FBI's activities along these lines. Nevertheless, I am reliably informed that this report contains, as I have indicated, frequent reference to the FBI's activities and such references are not predicated upon factual material and are not in many respects accurate." The Director further suggested that inasmuch as this report was being given careful consideration by the National Security Council and steps affecting the overall problem of intelligence which would affect the FBI would undoubtedly be taken, the report should be submitted to this Bureau in order that it might review it and make appropriate comments. (62-83338-3 pages 10 & 11)

The May 25, 1950, issue of "The Washington Post" carried an article which dealt with the endorsement of certain high ranking officers of a commission on national security. This

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

article quoted at some length comments made concerning this commission by Allen Dulles, stating that he concluded his interview with the following words concerning the FBI: "One final word. Any such commission as proposed should not interfere in any way with the FBI and should not have overlapping functions with the latter as I feel strongly that the FBI merits our gratitude and deserves our support." (62-83338-3 page 12)

By memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated January 5, 1951, it was indicated that Dulles was anxious to meet the Director and have dinner with him some evening. (62-83338-7)

The Bureau, in early 1952, received information from an informant, then of unknown reliability but who has subsequently proved to be reliable, to the effect that an official of the Hungarian Legation, Washington, D.C., who, in boasting of his intelligence connections, alleged, among other things, that a brother of John Foster Dulles, probably Allen Dulles, and his wife had been arrested in Hungary in 1947 or 1948. The official boasted that Dulles had been tricked into entering Hungary and because his presence in Hungary was unknown to United States authorities it had placed Dulles in a compromising position in the eyes of Hungarian intelligence officials. (\*) (u)

The above allegation, together with several others, was furnished to the State Department and CIA on March 22, 1952, for the purpose of verifying the information in order to establish the reliability of the informant, who was in the process of development. Subsequently, Dulles informed the Bureau that the allegation concerning him and his wife was completely false. The State Department, by letter dated April 15, 1952, was advised that the allegation concerning Dulles had been proved to be unfounded. (\*) (u)

In connection with this matter, Dulles inquired of Special Agent Papich of the Liaison Section if the letter sent to the State Department could be withdrawn by the Bureau and all references to him, Dulles, removed therefrom. Mr. Papich advised Dulles that this probably could not be done and pointed out that the State Department had already been officially advised that the allegations concerning him were without foundation. (\*) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dulles stated he did not desire to make an issue of the letter and if the withdrawal of it would create a major issue, he believed that the matter should be dropped. (118-8914; 100-354194-1263) (S) (u)

During April, 1952, Mr. Dulles made the following comment concerning the Director to Mr. Papich: "I think that Mr. Hoover is doing an excellent job in handling the many internal security responsibilities which have been imposed upon the Bureau. I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Hoover. He has made many personal sacrifices for his country." Mr. Dulles further advised that he had not personally seen the Director for some time but hoped to be able to have lunch with him one of these days. (62-80750-1816)

On November 18, 1952, the Director wrote Mr. Dulles a personal note concerning his son, Lieutenant Allen Macy Dulles, who had recently been wounded in Korea and was on the critical list due to undergo a brain surgery that morning. (94-5-39904)

On November 20, 1952, Mr. Dulles thanked the Director for his interest and advised that the news was still critical but his son was holding his own. (94-5-39969)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from Mr. A. H. Belmont  
Re: Allen Welsh Dulles

Activities and Organizations

~~TOP SECRET~~

Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)

Bureau files contain reliable information reflecting that Allen Dulles was a member of the IPR as early as November 24, 1937, and contributed small sums of money (not over \$50) to this organization over a period of years, his last known contribution being in December 1950. Although it is not known whether Dulles contributed any articles to this organization, he was reliably reported to have attended a number of functions sponsored by the organization such as a dinner at the Century Club in 1938, an American group for a Princeton meeting in December 1940 and a dinner in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, in March 1942.

b7D

(IPR documents furnished [redacted] in Investigation of John Dulles, blank memo dated 12-5-52)

During the investigation of John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles' brother, Mr. Edward C. Carter, the former General Secretary of the IPR, advised that he was well acquainted with Allen Dulles and that he, like his brother, had always held the best interest of the United States uppermost. During the same investigation Mr. Clayton Lane, Deputy Assistant Director of the Far East, Mutual Security Administration, Washington, D. C., who became Executive Secretary of the IPR in 1948, advised that during the period from 1948 to 1950, Allen Dulles was interested in Asia and was a member and would make contributions to the Institute and that on one occasion he had suggested to Allen Dulles that he send in a contribution.

(Investigation of John Foster Dulles, blank memo dated 12-5-52)

According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July 1952, it is stated, among other things, that the IPR has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated and sought to popularize false information including

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from Mr. A. H. Belmont  
Re: Allen Welsh Dulles

~~TOP SECRET~~

information originating from Soviet and Communist sources. The report further states that a small core of officials and staff members carried the main burden of IPR activities and directed its administration and policies. Members of this small core were characterized in the report as either Communists or pro-Communists.

#### Communist Attacks on Dulles

From 1945 through 1949 numerous attacks have been directed toward Dulles by Moscow and the Iron Curtain countries by means of both the press and radio, as well as by the "Daily Worker" and other Communist publications in the United States. These attacks have alleged that Dulles was an American Capitalist closely allied to German Industrialist cartels; that he directed spy operations in Roumania on behalf of the United States and that he was setting up a secret intelligence corps in Germany through ex-Nazis.

It should be noted that in this connection for a good many years Dulles has been a Legal Advisor and Director of the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, New York, a subsidiary of the London, England, and Cologne and Hamburg, Germany, Schroeder Banking Corporations. Most of the above-mentioned attacks were directed at Dulles because of his connections with the German branch of this firm.

(62-83338-3)

#### Woodrow Wilson Foundation

Allen Dulles was listed in 1946 as a member of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, which publishes a pamphlet entitled "United Nations News." The purpose of this publication is stated as "to furnish unbiased news and reports concerning UN activities." According to a War Department source, several members of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation were previously cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as connected with Communist-controlled and infiltrated enterprises.

(62-83338-2, page 4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from Mr. A. H. Belmont  
Re: Allen Welsh Dulles

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dulles Proposes Commission to Investigate and  
Publicize Communist Activities

*Proposed  
insertion  
8/1*

According to an article which appeared in the "World Telegram" on January 29, 1949, Allen W. Dulles, acting in his capacity as President of the Council on Foreign Relations, addressed the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York and stated that legislation was not sufficient to expose Communist activity; that the people have to have their eyes opened to the menace by constant publicity; that a permanent non-partisan federal fact-finding commission should be created to investigate and publicize Communist activity. Mr. Dulles said the idea was inspired by the work of the Canadian Royal Commission in its exposure of a spy ring in Canada. He suggested the commission be called "Commission on Internal Security." Mr. Dulles said it would operate only as a fact-finding body and if it turned up evidence warranting criminal prosecution, that would be turned over to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Dulles further stated "The Communist works in the dark - we must bring him into the light. Wide popular understanding of the pattern of Communist intrigue will help to arm our citizens and disarm those who would undermine our society.

(62-83338-3, page 31 and 32)

Subsequent to Dulles' proposing of this commission, an article appeared in the newspaper "New Leader" in New York on May 14, 1949, entitled "Security Without Witch Hunts" by Allen W. Dulles. The article related to the Royal Commission of Canada which investigated Communist spy activities and the fact that it was not a judicial body in the sense that it laid before the world a judicial presentation of the facts. "Where the facts pointed to violation of law, then the legal machinery of justice was set into motion to determine whether a crime had been committed...This result of the Commission's work illustrates one of the difficulties we find today in dealing with the Communist menace. It showed the inadequacy of laws to meet the dangerous techniques which the Communists employ...This does

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Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from Mr. A. H. Belmont  
Re: Allen Welsh Dulles

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"not mean that there are no gaps in our laws which should and can be filled without danger to civil liberties. Both Canada and Britain have long had more effective 'Official Secrets Acts' than we have had here in the United States. These laws have not seriously cut down on civil liberties or the freedom of the press."

Mr. Dulles then spoke of quasi-partisan bodies with quasi-judicial powers such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. He stated that if law violations were discovered as a result of investigations of such commissions the matter would then go to the proper government judicial officers and these commissions could so conduct their proceedings that there need be no premature disclosure which would prevent the proper following up of all criminal leads and clues by the Department of Justice or the FBI.

Mr. Dulles went on to discuss the work of the Canadian Royal Commission and stated, "The success of the Commission's work points to the desirability of creating in the United States a federal agency which we might for convenience call a 'Commission on Internal Security.' This would, of course, require legislation. Such a commission could investigate the practices and policies of Soviet Communism stemming from abroad but operating here and fanning out in various channels to threaten our democratic institutions....Such a commission would not replace investigating bodies of Congress which have performed vitally important functions, both in the field of subversive activities and in arousing the public conscience to abuses, public and private."

"The job I suggest for the Commission on Internal Security is not one that can be done part-time, and it is one that should be wholly free from any political bias....We cannot legislate to meet all phases of the Communist danger. We cannot do it, either, by merely banning the Communist Party or driving it underground. We cannot meet it by attempting to create a whole new category of crimes and misdemeanors."

"To achieve success the Moscow master-minds of the Communist movement often try to remain veiled behind a high degree of secrecy...Moscow has not been able to hide its disappointment over our failure to have a serious depression since the war. We have fooled them so far, but that only means that Russia has postponed certain planned measures. She has not abandoned them."

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
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"These measures short of war, require of us - if we are to protect ourselves - counter-measures which are not limited solely to prosecuting statutory crimes or to attempting to exclude the agents of Communist revolution...The Communist works in the dark - we must bring him into the light...If the tools we possess are inadequate, and I believe they are, we certainly have the ingenuity to create new ones."

"The Canadian authorities - in a bold move which entitles them to the gratitude of the non-Communist world - through the Royal Commission which investigated the Communist plot two years ago, have shown us here in the United States a good example. We might well follow this lead and again prove the soundness of the great principle that knowledge of the truth can keep us free."  
(62-83338-3 pages 33, 34 and 35)

#### National Committee for a Free Europe

During the Spring of 1949, representatives of CIA advised that they were setting up in New York State a corporation which would be a cover or front for the operations of CIA; that a prior fund-raising committee to be known as Americans for Free Europe would be established and efforts made to have worthy individuals donate and contribute funds for this committee, whose objective would be to assist political refugees and to help free people of Europe. This committee was actually set up as the National Committee for a Free Europe and Allen Dulles has been listed as an officer of this committee. It is also noted that President-elect Eisenhower has participated in this project.  
(62-83338-3 page 32 and 105-13327-22)

#### American Committee to Aid the Survivors of the German Resistance

This organization was founded in January, 1948, by individuals formerly connected with German finance and industry. The purpose of this organization is sending food packages to destitute widows and orphans of the German Army officers, and those who have been accused of participation in the 1947 attempt on Hitler's life. The letterhead of this organization carries the name of Allen W. Dulles as one of the members of the National Committee.

(62-83338-3 page 35)

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

Associations and Contacts:

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b3 per CIA

Joseph and Stewart Alsop:

On March 8, 1951, information was received from [redacted] of CIA to the effect that Dulles had agreed to allow Joseph and Stewart Alsop, the columnists, to have an office on the first floor of his home which he was renting at 2420 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D.C.

During the Bureau's investigation of the publishing of classified information by the Alsops, information was uncovered reflecting the friendliness between William H. Jackson, another Deputy Director of CIA, and the Alsop brothers. Inasmuch as Jackson and Dulles were two of the three members of the Dulles Committee to survey CIA in 1948 and had also been linked closely together in OSS days, the Director suggested that this information be furnished the White House by liaison. This was done on March 27, 1951. (62-83338-5)

Colonel William J. Donovan:

In a letter dated September 19, 1945, Donovan, Director of OSS, wrote to Robert P. Joyce, a member of the OSS Mission in Switzerland, and had this to say concerning Dulles: during the course of his letter: "Along with Allen Dulles, they and you have taken great satisfaction in a signal contribution to the realization of peace." "They" in Donovan's letter referred to [redacted] Paul Blum in connection with their work among the Japanese groups in Switzerland. (100-346290-27 page 20)

b6  
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Mr. Ladd, in a memorandum to the Director dated January 14, 1947, advised that Colonel Donovan had supported Allen W. Dulles for the position of Executive Director of the Central Intelligence Group (now known as CIA) and that if Dulles should succeed in getting the job, he would undoubtedly be a "Charlie McCarthy" for Donovan. (62-81909-11)

Noel Haviland Field:

The "New York Herald Tribune" on October 8, 1949, carried an article stating that Noel Haviland Field, labeled as "Red" by Chambers, had not been heard from since June. The

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
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article related that Field was a former State Department official and brother of Herman H. Field, the architect who mysteriously disappeared at the Warsaw airport August 22, and he also had vanished behind the Iron Curtain. It was felt that both men may have fallen into the hands of the Russian Secret Police. Field's wife reported the disappearance of Herman H. Field when he failed to arrive at Prague Airport on a plane scheduled to bring him from Warsaw. Field was with the State Department's Division of Western European Affairs from 1930 to 1935. During the war, he worked with Allen W. Dulles, then head of OSS in Switzerland, as a contact with the Communist underground in Germany.  
(105-2175-A)

"The Washington Post" carried an article on September 2, 1950, entitled "East German Reds Purge 6 High Aides." During the course of this article, it stated that the Noel Field case was still a mystery. "Field, reputed to have wide acquaintance with the Communist underground in Nazi-occupied Europe, worked after the war for American charity agencies behind the Iron Curtain... He dropped out of sight about 15 months ago. Two members of his family vanished while searching for him in east Europe.... The Politburo said Field was a crony of Allen Dulles... Field was alleged to have delivered secret Communist plans from Willy Kreikemeyer to Dulles." (64-200-232-A)

John Galway Foster:

On July 17, 1951, espionage investigations were initiated concerning [redacted] and John Galway Foster following the receipt of information from [redacted] of "Newsweek" magazine to the effect that he had been informed by Rebecca West, British novelist, that the [redacted] are among the most important Soviet agents in the United States; further, that Foster, a conservative member of the British Parliament since 1945, had acted as a Soviet agent in close relation with the above-mentioned individuals during the years 1939 to 1944, while he was assigned as First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. b6 b7C

During the investigation of Foster, it was determined that shortly after his arrival in the United States in late 1951, he made a telephone call to the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, New York City. (A)(u)

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

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Dulles was subsequently interviewed relative to Foster, however, he was unable to provide any data which would indicate that Foster was or had been engaged in activities directed against the United States or in favor of the Soviet Union.

These investigations are still in a pending status although to date no evidence has been developed which would indicate that they were engaged in intelligence activities.  
(65-60261)

Heinrich Pfeiffer:

In a top secret document entitled "Interrogation of Emil Georg Buehrle," from the Office of Naval Intelligence, it was stated that Heinrich Pfeiffer, prior to 1933, was engaged in illegal arming of the German Reichswehr. Buehrle knew Pfeiffer had no doubt furnished some of the arms which Pfeiffer had smuggled to Germany. Pfeiffer approached Buehrle and stated he was in a position to straighten out matters, both with the British and the United States. In the United States, he stated, his relations with Allen W. Dulles were such that no favor would be refused him. Buehrle stated that Pfeiffer convinced him of the truth of his statements about Mr. Dulles (65-29488-171 page 12)

(S)(T)(S)(U)

Bureau files also disclose that Allen Dulles has been in contact with a number of individuals who have, at one time or another, been under investigation by the Bureau for alleged espionage or subversive activities. However, in none of these investigations has there been any evidence developed which would indicate that Dulles had any knowledge of the alleged activities of these individuals. His contact with them appeared to be purely social.

Miscellaneous:

In a Safehaven Report dated August 10, 1945, discussion was had concerning Hungarian assets and related that a former Hungarian Minister to Switzerland had told of discussions on the subject with Allen Dulles and Dulles was alleged to have suggested the need for American intervention in the Russian sphere and to have suggested that a Swiss holding company be formed by American-Hungarian interests to hold title to all possible Hungarian assets. "Heinrich claimed that he had been

(S)(T)(S)(U)

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

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advised by an associate of Dulles' that American authorities look with favor upon such arrangements." (112-1-268-270) (S)(S)(u)

In a letter dated December 19, 1945, Special Agent J. A. Cimperman sent in a lengthy report on Dr. Theodore Paeffgen, Espionage - G. On page 25c there is a question set forth which was to be asked of Paeffgen when interviewed. The question was as follows: "In 1943 there was a plan afoot in Amt VI to have Staatsrat Lindemann, President of German Lloyd in Bremen, contact Allen Dulles, Jr., President Roosevelt's special representative in Berne, Switzerland. In bringing about this meeting, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingesfurst, a friend of Schellenberg, was to act as go-between. What did the Germans hope to accomplish by such a meeting?" (65-56036-2)

A memorandum dated October 11, 1946, from former Special Agent E. G. Fitch to Mr. Ladd indicated that information had been obtained from the Military Intelligence Division of the Army concerning George Michanowsky. Colonel Clark of the Military Intelligence Division (MID) advised that Michanowsky indicated he felt all of the intelligence agencies in the government should get behind General Vandenburg of the Central Intelligence Group. Michanowsky was an official of the CIO, who advised former Special Agent [redacted] that it was his desire to make the facilities of CIO available to the MID for the purpose of obtaining intelligence in foreign countries. Michanowsky allegedly told Clark that when Donovan was Director of OSS, he made all information available to Allen Dulles, who in turn made all information immediately available to his brother, John Foster Dulles. (100-344378-19) b6 per Army

On September 16, 1949, the trial of Laszlo Rajk began at 9:00 A.M., at Budapest, Hungary. Rajk was charged with having engaged in espionage on behalf of the Yugoslavian and American Governments. The trial was rather lengthy with numerous defendants testifying. Laszlo Rajk was the first defendant to take the stand. He pleaded guilty to all charges. A long list of persons were named in articles on the Rajk trial appearing in the Polish Press. One of those named was Allen Dulles. He was mentioned by Szonyi as having criticized agents from Trotsky elements among immigrants and political refugees in Switzerland. He allegedly received information from Szonyi's group in various ways, one of them being that all material for the American Intelligence was

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

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sent to [ ] of the Yugoslav Military Mission and he in turn would send it to OZNA, Yugoslav Intelligence in Belgrade. From there it would go to [ ] then to [ ] and then to Dulles. According to Szonyi, Dulles and Tito discussed working together on several occasions; they would work against Russia and Communist Parties. Further, on during the course of the trial, a man named [ ] testified. He went into details to point out that the Americans succeeded in getting Szonyi's group behind the Soviet Army and into Hungary. He stated that a representative of Tito and [ ] who stayed in Switzerland at that time, established good relations with OSS leader in Europe, Allen Dulles. He cooperated with him. At that time, Allen Dulles directed this spy group through Yugoslavia with the assistance of [ ] He went on to furnish intimate details of how the operation was carried out. (65-58835-4 page 13 and serial 3 page 11)

b6  
b7C

On September 20, 1949, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" stating that Dr. Tibor Szonyi, fourth defendant in the Budapest Treason trial, admitted on September 19, 1949, that he had plotted at length with Allen Dulles of OSS to set up an underground to overthrow the democratic people's governments in Eastern Europe... He said he made contact with Dulles in Switzerland in 1944 when the latter was European Director of OSS. He further stated that "in 1944, when it was clear that some parts of Europe would be liberated by the Soviets, Dulles concentrated on organizing spies among the groups in Switzerland from these countries. They were to organize activity against the Communist Party at home," according to Szonyi.

Szonyi further stated that "Dulles explained his program at length. He said that because those eastern countries, which would be liberated by the Russians would be led by the Communist Parties, work must be done within the parties." He said that Dulles sent him about \$1,000 before he left Switzerland and subsequently he and others received 200 and 300 Swiss francs from Dulles occasionally. (64-200-249-A)

On December 31, 1949, Carl Svarverud wrote a letter to [ ] of Washington, D.C., and discussed therein the Mexican picture. In the course of his letter he stated that Congressman Wolpert of New Jersey was induced to make a speech in the House of Representatives on August 26, 1949, very bitterly condemning the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, and [ ] in particular, together with Allen Dulles, brother

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(S) (3)  
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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

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of John Foster Dulles, all of the same law firm, for their active labor in what he termed sabotaging the Mexican Oil Loan Application. He further stated that immediately after this speech, U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico made a thirty-minute speech over the Mutual Broadcasting network echoing the very words of Congressman Wolverton. (64-26028-7) (S-3)(X)(u)

On January 12, 1951, there was received at the Bureau via liaison an Intra-Department memorandum dated January 4, 1951, from Colonel William Mayer, G-2, to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, D.C., which is being quoted hereinafter. (S-4)(X)(u)

"A confidential and reliable informant submitted the following information: (S-4)(X)(u) b6 per Army

"According to [redacted] William Shirer, New York City, has been studying for a number of years, and very closely, the career of Allen W. Dulles, thus collecting heaps of very valuable material which he, Shirer, might be persuaded to share with someone who would be willing to expose Dulles publicly. (S-4)(X)(u)

"The material in possession of Shirer presents Dulles as an ambitious, dangerous, scheming Nazi-Fascist." (105-0-3660) (S-4)(X)(u)

Bureau Investigations of Relatives:

John Foster Dulles - Brother

As you know, the Bureau has just recently completed an investigation, at his own request, of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate. Pertinent, derogatory information developed in this investigation reflected that John Foster Dulles was a contributing member of the IPR, which has been previously described, from July 1, 1938, through January, 1951, and that he recommended Alger Hiss, a former employee of the United States Department of State convicted of perjury on January 20, 1950, for a position with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The investigation also established that he was a well-known anti-Communist and was hated by Communists both here and abroad. (77-54650)

Eleanor Lansing Dulles, also known as  
Eleanor Lansing Blondheim, Mrs. David  
Simon Blondheim - Sister

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont  
RE: ALLEN WELSH DULLES

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A full-field Loyalty of Government Employees investigation concerning Eleanor Lansing Dulles was initiated on November 28, 1952, at the specific request of the Department of Commerce in connection with her employment by the National Production Authority. Prior to the completion of this investigation, she transferred to the Department of State on December 17, 1952, to a position as International Relations Officer, Bureau of German Affairs, Office of German Economic Affairs.

Investigation reflected that her name appeared on a contact or mailing list of Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, which organization was cited by the Attorney General as Communist; she was listed as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Washington Workers Education Committee, formerly the Washington Committee of the Affiliated Schools for Workers, which organization the Communist Party was interested in according to testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities; and she was associated with the IPR, previously described.

As of this date, all investigation, with the exception of some foreign investigation being conducted by the State Department and the Army, has been completed. (121-39513)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

WPK

~~TOP SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

DATE: January 30, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keady *VPK*SUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/5/85 BY *P. 6/5/85*

As you know, newspapers such as the "Washington Post", "Evening Star" and the New York "Herald Tribune" recently printed articles which have been rather complimentary to Mr. Dulles. In this connection it might be interesting to note that on January 27, 1953, Dulles indicated to Liaison Agent Papich that he maintains very friendly relations with the Alsops, Constantine Brown, David Lawrence, and with "my newspaper friends in New York City." He stated that a few days ago Brown was a dinner guest at his home.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

G. I. R. - 3

SJP:lw *lw*

cc - Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 58

FEB 5 1953

FEB 16 1953

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR ~~SECRET~~

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DATE: March 5, 1953

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(uc/baw 60324)  
DATE 09-10-2010

Tolson ✓  
Ladd ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Clegg ✓  
Glavin ✓  
Harbo ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tracy ✓  
b6  
b7C  
WAG

SYNOPSIS:

Set forth are pertinent details covering matters discussed by you with Allen Dulles at the Bureau on March 4, 1953. Briefly, these matters referred to: ~~X~~ Soviet political situation; Sam Carp, brother-in-law of Molotov; Jay Lovestone; Rosenberg case; Colonel John V. Grombach; General Clayton Bissell; Technical installations; Senate committee interest in defectors brought into the United States by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);

~~X~~ formerly of Atomic Energy Commission (AEC); ~~X~~ Loss of highly secret atomic energy document; ~~X~~ Mocase; General Carter Clarke; and CIA-Bureau relations. It is believed that the meeting should prove beneficial to the Bureau.

b1 per CIA  
b3

ACTION:

1. Dulles will be advised regarding the status of the Bureau investigation concerning Sam Carp, brother-in-law of Molotov. The Field is being instructed to interview Carp for the purpose of developing any pertinent information concerning the current Soviet political situation. ~~(S)~~ (U)

6/24/99  
CLASSIFIED BY ~~SP-2 ALM/EHL~~  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1  
FOI # 366904 \* PER OGA REVIEW ON 5/24/00

Classified by ~~SP-2 bja/lmw~~  
Declassify on: OADR 7/22/85

2. The Liaison Agent will ascertain if the "Bissell" reportedly connected with the Ford Foundation is identical with General Clayton Bissell, former head of G-2.

FOI/PA # 246,403  
APPEAL #  
CIVIL ACT #  
E.O. # 12350  
DATE 7/22/85 INITIALS ~~IMW~~

5-1/6 CIA  
5A-10/AEC

RECORDED - 9 | 62-83338-10  
MAR 18 1953

3. The Liaison Agent will confer with Colonel Sheffield Edwards, Inspection and Security, CIA, and with Allen Dulles in order



Memo Key Belmont  
3/23/53  
SSP

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PAGE 2  
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51 MAR 23 1953



~~SECRET~~

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

to make certain that Dulles is fully cognizant of all pertinent information, including documents, relative to the listening device which was found in the American Embassy in Moscow. The Liaison Agent will also make certain that Dulles is aware of recent developments concerning equipment which can be used to counter the listening device. (S)(X)(U)

4. The Liaison Agent will endeavor to develop further information concerning the report that General Carter Clarke might become connected with the CIA.

(S)(U) 5. The Liaison Agent will advise Dulles that any requests from the French concerning Communism in the United States can be channeled through the Legal Attache at Paris. It is understood that any information given to the French would be of a public source nature. (S)(U)

6. The Liaison Agent will contact Dulles and will utilize any other available sources for the purpose of determining the nature of the interest of the Senate Immigration and Naturalization Committee in alien defectors who have been brought into the United States by the CIA. (S)(X)(U)

DETAILS:

In accordance with your request there are set forth herewith the results of your discussions with Mr. Dulles on March 4, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

Soviet Political Situation

You will recall that you and Mr. Dulles exchanged comments regarding changes which might take place in Russia in the event of the death of Stalin. Dulles stated that it is the opinion of authorities in his agency that Malenkov would become the head of the Russian Government if Stalin dies. Dulles admitted that one still had to consider Molotov. He pointed out that for several weeks Molotov reportedly has been absent from public affairs in Moscow. There has been no explanation developed for this absence. Dulles stated that his agency feels that the chances of war will be increased in the event of Stalin's death.

Sam Carp

When referring to Molotov, Dulles inquired if the Bureau has or could develop any pertinent information regarding Soviet political affairs through Carp, whose sister is married to Molotov. Dulles also inquired regarding the Bureau's interest in Carp. Dulles apparently was referring to Sam Carp, who has been the subject of a Bureau investigation. (100-5193) (S)(u)

You will recall that Carp was born in Russia and came to this country in 1917. Molotov married his sister. The Carps are Jewish. In the early 1930's Carp became a Purchasing Agent for the Soviet Government and he was closely connected with some of the Amtorg operations. He has made several trips to Russia. He allegedly severed his connections with Amtorg and he was given \$125,000 by that organization. Carp has stated to the Bureau that the \$125,000 was a loan and that he had repaid \$25,000 of the total amount. He admits that he is still in possession of \$100,000. Carp claims that he has little or nothing to do with his sister and he has stated that he would volunteer any information of interest to the Bureau which he might receive. No information has been developed reflecting that Carp has been involved in espionage activities but he is a Security Index subject in view of his relationship with Molotov. Dulles will be informed concerning the Bureau's interest in Carp. The Field is being instructed to reinterview Carp for the purpose of developing any pertinent information concerning the current political situation in Russia, bearing in mind that Carp may have some interesting observations to make in view of the recent anti-Semitic drive launched by the Russians and because of the current news of the impending death of Stalin. (S)(u)

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Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

b1 per CIA  
b3

Jay Lovestone

(S) You directed Dulles' attention to the fact that although Lovestone undoubtedly possesses knowledge which can be of use to the United States Government, one had to bear in mind that Lovestone was fundamentally a Marxist. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that he had no evidence indicating that Lovestone has [REDACTED] or that he has engaged in any anti-U. S. activity. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As you know, both Lovestone and [REDACTED] have been the objects of stiff criticism emanating from [REDACTED]. You pointed out to Dulles that in your opinion it was most important that ex-Communists make complete and full confessions regarding their past activities. In that way one could best evaluate their potentialities as security risks and their reliability as sources. You indicated that the ex-Communist who furnished information piecemeal and was reluctant to furnish names, etc., always leaves a doubt as to where he stands. (S-1) (X) (u)

b6  
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Rosenberg Case

You explained to Dulles that Judge Kaufman has afforded Ethel and Julius Rosenberg every opportunity to be saved if they cooperated. You pointed out that Mrs. Rosenberg's mother has been eager to convince her daughter that she should cooperate with the authorities. You called attention to the fact that Emanuel Bloch, lawyer for the Rosenbergs, was a distinct obstacle in establishing any contact with the subjects. You also made reference to information which has been received indicating that the Communist Party allegedly does not desire that the Rosenbergs be executed because such punishment might deter recruitment of Communists in future espionage operations. With regard to establishing contact with the Rosenbergs, you explained that it was undesirable to effect contact between the Rosenbergs and a psychiatrist who testified in the Hiss case. You will recall that in a recent letter from [REDACTED] to the Attorney General it was suggested that the psychiatrist might be utilized in

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~~SECRET~~

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

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getting to the Rosenbergs. For your information, the psychiatrist was [redacted] who testified for the defense in the Hiss case.

b1 per CIA  
b3

[Colonel John B. Grombach] (S)(X)(K)(U)

(S) You will recall that Grombach was the head of a net of agents who collected intelligence information for the Army, [redacted]

[redacted] Dulles inquired regarding the Bureau's evaluation of information which has been received from Grombach. You pointed out that since practically all of the information was developed abroad where the Bureau had no investigative facilities and since most of the data pertained to foreign matters, it was impossible for the Bureau to evaluate the information. Dulles may have been fishing for a type of comment which he could use as ammunition against Grombach. As you know, he was advised that the Bureau was in no position to in any way evaluate Grombach's organization or the information produced by the group (S)(X)(K)(U)

General Clayton Bissell

You will recall that a question came up whether General Clayton Bissell, former head of G-2, was identical with the Bissell reported to be connected with the Ford Foundation. Dulles stated that he was not positive but he thought that it was a Richard Bissell who was with the Ford Foundation. In accordance with your request the Liaison Agent will follow this matter in order to establish the identity of the Bissell connected with the Ford Foundation.

(S)(U) Technical Installations

The matter of the listening device found in the U. S. Embassy in Moscow was brought up by Dulles. [redacted] (S)(U)

b1 per CIA  
b3 (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b1 per CIA  
b3

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

(S)

(U)

[redacted]  
British technician to come to the United States in order to examine the device and exchange views with appropriate U. S. technicians.] (S)

(S) [redacted] As you know, the British interest in the device was called to the [redacted] which group had received a request from the British, [redacted] but through the Department of State and the British Foreign Office. [redacted] (S)

[redacted]  
[redacted] The afore-mentioned committee approved a report, which included a description and an analysis of the construction and the operation of the listening device, for dissemination to the British via the Department of State. [redacted] (S)

(S) [redacted] You called Dulles' attention to equipment which has been produced to counter the listening device such as the one planted in the Embassy in Moscow. As you know, [redacted]

[redacted] Dulles expressed ignorance of the existence of such equipment. Apparently his subordinates have not briefed him regarding the matter. This is interesting because [redacted] (S)

[redacted] You stated that we should be certain that Dulles had received all pertinent data, including documents, from the Bureau. Colonel Sheffield Edwards of the CIA has advised the Liaison Agent that all of the details, including the documents, have been directed to the attention of Dulles but he apparently has not had the opportunity to study and review the material since his appointment as Director. The Liaison Agent will check with Colonel Edwards and Mr. Dulles in order to make certain that the latter is satisfied that all details and pertinent documents have been made available to him. Colonel Edwards has already advised the Liaison Agent that he will fully brief Mr. Dulles on the matter. (S) (U)

b1 per CIA  
b3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

b1 per CIA  
b3

CIA and Subcommittee of Senate Immigration  
and Naturalization Committee

(S)

You will recall that in my memorandum of February 27, 1953, regarding Dulles' proposed visit with you, information was set forth indicating that the Jenner Committee had plans to interview defectors who had been brought into the United States through the CIA. [redacted]

[redacted] On March 3, 1953, he stated that it was the captioned committee, headed by Senator Arthur V. Watkins, which was interested in interrogating the alien defectors brought into the United States at the instigation of the CIA. Dulles stated that such plans to interview the aliens would undoubtedly be of definite interest to the Bureau and that he personally felt that the interviews could jeopardize sensitive CIA operations. It was his understanding that the committee desired to interview the aliens for the purpose of developing information concerning Communists in the United States. Dulles acknowledged that he had not received any particular inquiry to confirm exactly what that committee had in mind. He stated that he would look into the matter further and furnish the Bureau additional details. The Liaison Agent will follow this with Dulles and will also check through other available sources in order to ascertain the nature and reason of the captioned committee's interest in the referenced aliens. (S)(1)(K)(u)

b1 per CIA  
b3

Dissemination of Information to the  
French Security Services

~~(S)~~

[redacted] He inquired if it would be possible to give [the French] information of a public source nature and he suggested that such data could be transmitted [redacted] by the Bureau's Legal Attache. It was agreed that information of a public source nature would be given to the French. (S)(1)(S)

As you know, the Bureau's Legal Attache [in Paris] has from time to time given information of a public source nature to (S)(1)(u)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b1 per CIA  
b3

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

(S) appropriate French officials. [redacted]

The Liaison (S)

Agent will discuss this matter with Dulles. It will be explained to him that the appropriate [redacted] officials can always channel their requests for information through the Legal Attache. (S) (X) (F)

Louis Strauss

Dulles indicated that he was under the impression that Strauss, formerly connected with the AEC, would be returned to that agency. Dulles later told the Liaison Agent that Strauss will be acting as a Special Advisor on atomic energy matters for President Eisenhower and that later he might return to the Atomic Energy Commission. For your information, the Bureau recently received a report from the New York Office indicating that Strauss would be acting as a Special Advisor for the President on atomic energy matters. He was offered the chairmanship of the AEC but allegedly he refused due to personal financial reasons.

Loss of Highly Secret Atomic Energy Document  
by Dr. John A. Wheeler, January 7, 1958 (S) (X) (F) (u)

(S) As you know, Dulles is aware of the captioned case through briefings made before the National Security Council. Dulles stated that he had recently conferred with Gordon Dean of the AEC regarding the possibility [redacted]

[redacted] You pointed out the desirability (S) of first establishing exactly what information could have been conveyed to the Soviets if they have obtained possession of the document. Dulles agreed and stated that he would be conferring with Dean again. He stated that he would definitely keep in contact with the Bureau regarding any plans [redacted]

Mocase

(S) Dulles expressed a high regard for the information transmitted to the CIA which was developed by the informant in the captioned case. [redacted]

b1 per CIA  
b3

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

General Carter Clarke

You will recall that information was recently developed indicating that the CIA might reorganize the administration of its counterespionage operations. The CIA has been displeased with the results achieved by the division responsible for counterespionage. This was confirmed by statements made by Dulles.

He stated that consideration was being given to employing General Carter Clarke to head a reorganized division responsible for counterespionage. He stated that Clark is well thought of by many people and in this connection he advised that Senator Styles Bridges is one of Clarke's supporters. Dulles acknowledged that Clarke might have difficulties with officials in the Pentagon because of some past differences. Dulles inquired what the Bureau thought of Clarke. You advised Dulles that while Clarke was assigned in Washington, D. C., he was cooperative with the Bureau.

Clarke was friendly toward the Bureau when he was connected with the Signal Corps and the Armed Forces Security Agency. In 1950 he was transferred to Japan. You will recall that a few months ago information was received indicating that after his transfer to Japan, Clarke allegedly made some remarks critical of the Bureau.

The Liaison Agent will follow this matter with Dulles in order to ascertain if Clarke will be employed by CIA. Efforts will also be made to establish the nature of Clarke's attitude and feelings toward the Bureau.

CIA-Bureau Relations

Dulles stated that he had the highest regard and respect for the FBI and it was his intention to maintain good cooperative relations. He acknowledged mistakes made by his agency and he hoped that all of them had been corrected to the satisfaction of the Bureau. You will recall that during the course of the interview with Dulles, you tactfully introduced the importance of getting "cooperation from the heart" and not merely "lip service." This statement apparently left a sound impression upon Dulles. After the meeting he commented to the Liaison Agent that he hoped he would be able to convince Mr. Hoover that his cooperation would be "from the heart."

9  
~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Memo to Director

Re: Allen W. Dulles, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency

COMMENTS:

From the Bureau's standpoint, the Dulles meeting should prove beneficial. He has frequently manifested his respect for you personally and for the efficiency of the Bureau. The meeting definitely put an accent on those feelings toward the Bureau. As pointed out before, Dulles will not seek trouble with the Bureau; however, his reputation indicates that he is not a hard-hitting administrator, something which is badly needed by the CIA - a rambling organization with a heavy superstructure. This, plus the fact that he has a tendency to wander off on tangents, will undoubtedly lead to problems for the Bureau from time to time.

You may be interested to know that Dulles was deeply impressed when you inquired regarding his son. He commented to the Liaison Agent that you were certainly most thoughtful to think of his boy.

ABa NPK

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION

only brackets page 1 of enclosure classified per OGA 9/7/10

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**  
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

6 May 1953

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** Department of State  
Attention: Under Secretary of State  
Walter B. Smith

Department of Defense  
Mutual Security Agency  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
General Robert Cutler

**SUBJECT:** Local Demonstrations Planned for Secretary  
Dulles' Middle East Trip

The attached memorandum is forwarded to  
you at the direction of Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central  
Intelligence, for your information and such action as you may deem  
appropriate.

**FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:**

FBI # 366904

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/18/99 BY SP2ALM/EHL

ONLY E1 ON PAGE 2  
OF ENCLOSURE REMAINS

CLASSIFIED  
PER OGA  
REVIEW OF

Enclosure - 1

He should advise  
above addresses if we  
obtain any info on  
this. JED

RECORDED-57

*Huntington D. Sheldon*

HUNTINGTON D. SHELDON

Assistant Director

Current Intelligence

b6 Per FBI

b7C

62-83338-11

MAY 18 1953

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

63 JUN 4 1953

~~SECRET~~

OCI No. 3697  
Copy No. 4

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
6 May 1953

LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED FOR SECRETARY  
DULLES' MIDDLE EAST TRIP

1. Communist agitation in Egypt and India, and demonstrations among the 850,000 Arab refugees, will probably greet Secretary Dulles when he visits the Middle East in May, according to recent reports.

EGYPT Jordanian refugees are reportedly preparing a memorandum on the demands of Arab refugees to be presented to Mr. Dulles upon his arrival in Cairo. Communists plan to welcome him with a mass protest by the families of political internees; the Egyptian people will be called on to denounce him and dismiss the Nagib regime.

ISRAEL The Israeli Government has taken unprecedented security measures to ensure the visitor's safety. Possible danger spots, however, are the Israel-Jordanian border and the city of Jerusalem where Arabs or Israeli terrorists may precipitate disturbances.

JORDAN Communist leaders are reportedly planning a refugee demonstration in the Aqaba area. Communists in Hebron are said to be planning to promote pessimism among the refugees regarding the value of the Dulles trip. They will also stress the fact that the aim of the visit is to establish a Middle East defense organization and will spread the idea that the trip is a failure. Moderate refugee leaders will seek an audience in order to present their demands; they have vetoed a suggested peaceful demonstration, however.

SYRIA A 5 May report [redacted] (S) states that the Communists are planning demonstrations in Damascus and in Beirut, Lebanon.

LEBANON The commander of the Lebanese security forces advised [redacted] (S) that there will probably be trouble in Lebanon.

b1 per CIA  
b3

A mass demonstration by 20,000 refugees is planned for the Dulles arrival in Beirut. It would presumably be similar to one staged during the recent visit of American journalists.

IRAQ

On 20 April, Iraqi Communists distributed pamphlets denouncing the Middle East Defense Organization and attacking the coming visit of Dulles as aimed at "enslaving our nation."

INDIA

In New Delhi, the pro-Communist All-India Peace Council has issued a circular denouncing the trip, and the council has suggested public meetings and the adoption of resolutions urging Dulles not to come.

2. Communism is not an immediate threat to the stability of any Arab state, Israel or India. In the past, however, hardcore Communists in Jordan have organized anti-Western and anti-UN demonstrations among the refugees. They have also cooperated with the followers of the ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the Moslem Brotherhood in organizing terrorist cells in some refugee camps.

3. The exploitation of the refugee problem has been made easier by the deteriorating morale of the refugees and the consequent growing unrest. The latter has reached such proportions that many observers believe violent disturbances may develop at any time. They could get beyond the control of the authorities.

4. It is believed the security forces of the Arab states are capable of maintaining order and that the governments will wish to prevent any activity which endangers the safety of the visiting group but that they may be insufficiently aware of the need for extraordinary security precautions.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 2, 1953

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES

RELATIONS WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL

Tolson ☒  
 Ladd ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Clegg ☒  
 Glavin ☒  
 Harbo ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tracy ☒  
 Gearty ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Winterrowd ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Sizoo ☒  
 Miss Gandy ☒

In conversations which Liaison Agent Papich has held with Allen Dulles and James Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), there is a strong indication to the effect that Dulles meets or confers with Attorney General Brownell at least once a week. Angleton has advised that Dulles and Brownell visit each other socially and they also have occasion to get together for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the Republican Party. He pointed out that in addition to his duties with the CIA, Dulles still tries to keep a finger in the activities of the Republican Party.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 6/5/85 BY SP6 Mj/afy

G. I. R. -10

RECORDED 13

162-83338-12  
 JUL 8 1953  
 38

SJP:fjb

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-98585-

COPY:dir

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 31, 1953

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES  
Director, CIA

72855

*Allen Dulles*

*Allen Dulles*

*133*

Your attention is directed to the attached article captioned "Allen Dulles of the 'Silent Service'" Sunday Department, is in every way complimentary to Dulles. Although he has only been the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for a few weeks, the author states, "Under his direction CIA has achieved world esteem." The following additional observations are called to your attention:

1. Phillips pointed out that the model for an effective and efficient secret intelligence system has always been the "Silent service" of the British Foreign Office.

2. He states CIA is certainly "the biggest (if not universally recognized as the best) national intelligence service in the world." He indicates CIA has between 10,000 and 15,000 people on its payroll here and abroad. As you know CIA has always closely guarded such information.

3. Much of the article deals with Dulles' OSS operations in Switzerland.

James Angleton of the CIA confidentially advised Liaison Agent Papich that the article was based on an interview which Dulles gave to Phillips. According to Angleton, many of the CIA officials were greatly disturbed over the article because they felt Dulles was "talking too much." Angleton made the observation "you can't mix intelligence operations with public relations and expect good results." He pointed out that Dulles was foolish to publicize his work in Switzerland because in effect, he was admitting that he was an espionage agent and in doing so, he violated laws of the Swiss government.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

cc - Mr. Nichols  
Attachment  
SJP:mkf

NOT RECORDED  
135 APR 15 1953

63 APR 27 1953

no deletions per OGA 9/7/10

DATE: 9/7/85

BY: SP6 bja

lmw

ORIGINAL FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

DATE: August 4, 1953

FROM : V. P. *WPT*SUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR, CIA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

for  
for  
One item of information that is not widely known concerning  
Dulles' family is the fact that [redacted] Mr. & Mrs.

[redacted] The Liaison Agent has learned that [redacted]  
[redacted] was in this country for a visit in 1952. He is approximately <sup>b6</sup>  
29 years of age and reportedly is engaged in the publishing business <sup>b7C</sup>  
in Austria. A review of the Bureau files has failed to disclose any  
derogatory information concerning [redacted]

ACTION:

The above is being made a matter of record.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/5/83 BY [signature]

SJP:14

RECORDED - 73  
INDEXED - 73

62-83338-13

AUG 6 1953

(236)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)  
DATE 06-18-2010  
per OGA 9/1/10

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: August 11, 1953

To: Legal Attache  
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALLEN DULLES  
DIRECTOR OF CIA

#366904 6/24/99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
CLASSIFIED PER  
OGA REVIEW ON 3/24/00

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

For your information, Mr. Dulles departed from the United States on August 9, 1953, and he will spend approximately four weeks in Europe. He will probably establish himself in Switzerland, where he plans to hold conferences with the heads of CIA offices in Europe. (S)(U)

The above is being submitted solely for your information.

In the event Mr. Dulles contacts you, he should, of course, be courteously received. Should he desire information, you should, of course, make available any other request should be made of Bureau headquarters. (S)

- 1 - Legal Attache  
London, England
- 1 - Legal Attache  
Madrid, Spain
- 1 - Liaison Representative  
Heidelberg, Germany
- 1 - Liaison Representative  
Salzburg, Austria

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

AIRY COURIER

DED-42

AUG 13 1953

102

- SJP:lw/djs
- 1 - Foreign Service Desk (detached)

LEGAT  
16 AUG 13  
COMM-FBI

Classified by SP6 bcl/mw  
Declassify on: OADR 7/22/85

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR  
S. D. E. I. I.  
b1 per CIA  
b3  
JG 11 3 56 PM '53  
ROOM

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Mohr  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

AUG 19 1953



Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 7/20/85 BY SP6 bja/lmw

8/7/53

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Allen Dulles  
Director, CIA

From a confidential source I have received the following information:

About July 30, 1953, the confidential source, along with several other individuals, was having dinner at the Colony House. At the next table was Allen Dulles with an attractive middle-aged woman not his wife. Dulles appeared to have been drinking considerably and was in high spirits, talking in a loud voice which carried to virtually all of the nearby tables. Dulles was discussing the matter involving William P. Bundy of CIA and was commenting what a shame it was about the shoddy way in which Bundy was being treated. He said Bundy was a man who made the mistake in his younger years through making a donation (to the Hiss fund) and as a matter of fact he indicated that "they" had had a cocktail party recently for Bundy and Bundy apparently felt so bad that he did not show up. Dulles also indicated that he thought the United States Government should stop bailing out Great Britain and that he hoped we would not have another Foreign Aid Bill. He made the clear remark that "Churchill is as bad as Stalin."

Dulles in looking around the room spotted Senator Potter of Michigan and made the loud comment that he was going over to see "Senator Moody." He made his way through the tables over to where Senator Potter was sitting and apparently caught himself in time to address the Senator by his correct name. When Senator Potter introduced his wife to Dulles, Dulles replied, "I am glad to meet you Mrs. Moody."

My source stated it was quite obvious that Dulles had been drinking too much, his voice was too loud and he certainly was indiscreet in what he was discussing at a public place.

RECORDED - 43

J. P. Mohr

AUG 19 1953

JPM:DW

EX-104

*nice going!*

52 SEP 1 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Security Information

ER-4-4612



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

G.I.R.-AUG 21 1953

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Gearty	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Since Mr. <sup>①</sup>Dulles is on his vacation, I am acknow-  
LEDGING the summary of pertinent activities of the  
Communist Party, USA, January 1 to June 30, 1953, which  
you were kind enough to send over to Mr. Dulles.

I very much appreciate your sending us this highly  
useful report.

Sincerely,

C. P. Cabell

C. P. CABELL  
Lieutenant General, USAF  
Acting Director

FOI # 366904  
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DATE 6/17/99 BY SP 2 KML/HL  
ENTIRE DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN DECLASSIFIED  
PER OSA REVIEW ON 5/14/00

RECORDED-59

62-83338-16

AUG 26 1953

SEP 4 1953

62 SEP 4 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Security Information

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

December 23, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: FRITZ MOLDEN

Tolson ☒  
 Ladd ☒  
 Clegg ☒  
 Glavin ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tracy ☒  
 Harbo ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Gandy ☒

Senator Joseph McCarthy called me on 12/22 and stated he understood Allen Dulles' [redacted] was working in Austria for CIA, at a salary of \$28,000 a year. He wanted to know if I had ever heard of this.

After checking I advised Senator McCarthy on 12/23 that the Bureau had information that Allen Dulles [redacted] who is an Austrian, and who is either in the publishing or newspaper business in Austria; that we have no information as to whether he is or is not employed by CIA.

Senator McCarthy thanked me for this information and stated he thought he would merely write a note to Allen Dulles, advise him he has heard of rumor that his [redacted] is working for CIA, and ask for the facts.

b6  
b7C

DML:CSH

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 DATE 7/23/85 BY sp6 bja/lmn

RECORDED - 98

INDEXED - 100

162-83338-17  
 DEC 29 1953

L. A. [signature]

P497  
 JAN 5 1954

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REACTION TO DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE  
JENNER COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

9903 RDD/MC

4/20/93 C.A. #PP-1P26

SP4 GCU/MC

DATE:

10/27/99 C.A. #PP-1P26

November 18, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/85 BY SP6 bja/

SP4 GCU/MC

SP7 GCU/ALM

6/22/94 C.A. #PP-1P26

Remains UNCLASSIFIED per CIA

REVIEW OF 6/2/94

1st. Mr.  
2nd. Mr.  
3rd. Mr.  
4th. Mr.  
5th. Mr.  
6th. Mr.  
7th. Mr.  
8th. Mr.  
9th. Mr.  
10th. Mr.  
11th. Mr.  
12th. Mr.  
13th. Mr.  
14th. Mr.  
15th. Mr.  
16th. Mr.  
17th. Mr.  
18th. Mr.  
19th. Mr.  
20th. Mr.  
21st. Mr.  
22nd. Mr.  
23rd. Mr.  
24th. Mr.  
25th. Mr.  
26th. Mr.  
27th. Mr.  
28th. Mr.  
29th. Mr.  
30th. Mr.  
31st. Mr.

You may be interested to know that beginning on the evening of November 17, 1953, Liaison Agent Parish received several calls from various CIA employees who called only to express their praise for the Director's statements made before the Jenner Committee on November 17. This reaction is very significant in that there is a strong element in CIA which always has, and probably always will, hope that the Bureau will suffer some serious embarrassment.

Among the individuals who called the Liaison Agent has always felt that some of them could be included in a group as described above. One individual, [redacted] who handles liaison matters for CIA, has always given the impression of being liberal in his views to the point where he has questioned the value of loyalty investigations. He is the type who strongly opposed Senator McCarthy and he has indicated some doubt regarding the true guilt of Alger Hiss. There are many others in CIA who show similar thinking. [redacted] advised the Liaison Agent that he had never seen the Director in person before nor had he heard him make a speech. In [redacted] opinion the Director was "terrific" and he had to admit that after listening to the Director he could not understand what had been going on in the Government in past years. He stated that he was giving consideration to writing a personal letter to the Director.

James Angleton called and stated that in his opinion the Director's speech was one of the most outstanding made in recent Government history. He stated that he had been in contact with various CIA officials on the morning of November 18, 1953, and all were deeply impressed by the Director's delivery, personality, and the substance of the statements made. Angleton stated that the first few paragraphs of the Director's statement made up the most cogent declaration of Bureau jurisdiction and responsibilities which he has ever read or heard. He admitted that he was already familiar with Bureau responsibilities but he feels that the Director's statement presented the Bureau's position in a manner [redacted] expressed before. He made particular reference to the excellent language used. Angleton advised that he was personally recommending that copies of the Director's testimony be circulated throughout CIA.

SJP:10

NOV 20-1953

1 - Mr. Nichols

REF. FILE

Memo to Mr. Belmont

Re: Central Intelligence Agency  
Redaction to Director's Testimony before  
Jenner Committee, November 17, 1953

①  
On November 18, 1953, Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that he wished to express his sincere admiration for the manner in which the Director presented the Bureau's side of the story. Dulles stated that it was most encouraging to hear a public official base his statements on fundamental principles and fact and not resort to name calling.

Comment:

It is the observation of the Liaison Agent that the statement of the Director before the Jenner Committee has not only enhanced the prestige of the Bureau and the CIA but has also assisted materially in orienting the twisted thinking of some CIA people.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

## Unbespectacled Allen Dulles 'Recalled' by Hungarian Red

Allen Dulles' spectacles figured in the trial by Hungarian Communists of one of their number accused of spying, Attorney General Brownell disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Dulles is head of the Central Intelligence Agency and formerly was with the Office of Strategic Services.

Mr. Brownell addressed the final session of the National Conference on Citizenship at the Hotel Statler. He described how Communists convict those accused of spying on their "confessions" obtained while they are held incommunicado.

The Dulles eyeglasses came up in the trial of Tibor Szoeny, a leading Hungarian Communist, tried in 1949 with Laszlo Rajk, former foreign minister.

One Communist custom, Mr. Brownell explained, is to charge those accused of spying with sending reports to Mr. Dulles. The defendant is sometimes asked to identify Mr. Dulles as recipient as "proof."

Mr. Brownell related that the president of the court directed Szoeny to examine three photographs. Szoeny failed to identify one of them. "You don't recognize Allen Dulles here?" the president demanded.

Szoeny made a quick recovery and said, "Oh! yes. I recognize him. At that time he did not wear spectacles."

Szoeny was hanged.

Mr. Brownell added: "During the many years I have known Mr. Dulles I have never seen him without glasses."

Tolson ☒  
Ladd ☒  
Nichols ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Clegg ☐  
Glavin ☐  
Harbo ☐  
Rosen ☐  
Tracy ☐  
Laughlin ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Winterrowd ☐  
Tele. Rm. ☐  
Holloman ☐  
Gandy ☐

*Brownell*  
*R2*

*B-13-1*  
*(11)*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *5/6/85* BY *P-6 bjt/ty*

*1. R-13*

*Dulles*

*file - main file on*

*62-8333*

NOT RECORDED  
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Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star A5  
N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: SEP 22 1953

*389*

58 OCT 7 1953

*file 50c*

February 3, 1954

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Administration Building  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

G.I.R.-6

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I have heard so many favorable comments on the address which you delivered last Friday to the Women's Forum on National Security that I wanted to drop you this personal note to express my appreciation for your kind references to the FBI and my administration of it. From the numerous comments which I have received, you made an excellent presentation and your remarks were most effective.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

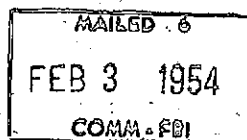
J. Edgar Hoover

cc: Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Jones

LBN:MP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/85 BY sp6/bja/lmw

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



RECORDED-1  
INDEXED-1

58 FEB 9 1954

EX - 122

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
FEB 3 4 03 PM '54  
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RECEIVED READING ROOM  
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67-93334-78  
FEB 5 1954

WOMEN'S FORUM ON NATIONAL SECURITY

REMARKS BY ALLEN W. DULLES, DIRECTOR OF

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/20/85 BY SP6HJA/mw

Mrs. Schill, Mrs. Burdett, and members of the Women's Forum on National Security:

I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you today. In coming here I am breaking a self-imposed rule. As the Director of Central Intelligence I seek anonymity -- not publicity -- for myself and for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Every rule has its exception. The work of your Forum on National Security bears so intimately on many phases of my own work that I am very glad to have this chance to discuss with you some of the dangers to our national security -- dangers which many do not sense because they are cleverly disguised.

It is the job of the Central Intelligence Agency to garner together the facts affecting our national security as best we can find them and then to lay them before the policymakers; the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the other members of the National Security Council as they may be directly concerned. They in turn decide what to do about these facts.

Among the "facts" which CIA has been uncovering is information on the techniques which subversive Communism employs to weaken the free world.

This will be the subject of what I have to say to you this afternoon. These techniques fall geographically into two main categories -- the domestic and

Let to  
Dulles  
2-3-51  
LBN

See P 2

62-83338-18

ENCLOSURE



the foreign -- those subversive communistic actions which we have to meet right here at home and those that chiefly affect our Allies and friends in the Free World. And as they affect them, they in turn have an impact on our own security position.

The role of the Central Intelligence Agency in this field relates exclusively to what is being done abroad. Within the United States this is a responsibility of the FBI.

Here at home we are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers of subversive Communism. It is no longer coddled and tolerated. We are fortunate to have in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Mr. J. Edgar Hoover with his great experience and high technical skill. He has been able to make a real contribution, particularly by exposing to the light of day the various organizations and fronts under which Communists masquerade.

You will recall that the Attorney General has published a list of over 200 organizations here in the United States with high sounding names and titles which are nothing more than subversive Communist fronts. You will also recall that the President in his recent speech at the opening of the Congress suggested certain additional measures for dealing with the problem of subversion.

While we still have no right to be complacent about the domestic situation, a far graver situation faces many of the countries of the Free World who have yet to appreciate the real meaning of Communism or to take adequate measures against it in their own countries. As a result, this problem of Communist subversion is an even more dangerous threat to freedom in many of the free countries of the world outside of the United States than it is here at home.

There are cogent reasons for this. Many of the countries of the Free World suffered more grievously than we from the two world wars which we have faced in the last 30 years. Many were devastated by bombing attacks. Some suffered enemy occupations. Others in turn had their social structure and their economic life weakened and imperiled. Take China, for example. In World War II China did not have merely five years of war. It was at war for about 10 years before the Armistice in 1945. That is one reason why so much of China is now behind the Iron or the Bamboo Curtain.

Then also, particularly in Asia, many countries are trying to exercise their newly won independence under conditions which would tax the strength of the most mature democracies. And in the process they have to resist the luring appeals of the Communists with their seemingly easy and utopian solutions for all social and governmental problems.

There is another reason why many of these countries of the Free World are more deeply affected than we. They are nearer to the heart of the Communist subversive machine with its headquarters in Moscow and with branch offices throughout the Communist world in such places as Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest, Peiping, in the Soviet zones of Berlin and Vienna, and on the frontiers of Indo-China and Burma. Land frontiers are more easily crossed and infiltrated with Communist agents and propaganda than great stretches of ocean.

Finally in many of the free countries of the world, particularly in Europe and in parts of Asia, there are well-organized Communist Parties. These parties take a very active part in the political life of the country. They are recognized and privileged and yet are dedicated to installing a system in which political parties cease to exist. A hard core of well-trained fanatical Communists direct the Party's activities.

I recognize that in these Communist Parties there are many people who would be shocked if they were told that the party to which they belonged was run from Moscow and in the interest of a foreign creed. Nevertheless this is the fact.

These Communist Parties oppose every constructive measure that is introduced, particularly laws which would build up the economic and political life of the country. They are working for chaos out of which revolution may come. In the French Parliament, over the past seven or eight years since the liberation, there have been an average of well over 100 Communists out of about 600 deputies. In Italy the proportionate number of Communists and fellow travelers is even larger.

Just for a moment think what would happen in our own Congress if we had a hundred members whose task was obstruction, the endless prolonging of debate, proposing of amendments to every possible measure, and insisting on days of discussion for all of these amendments. How much constructive work would we then accomplish? Those who criticize the parliaments of other countries should realize that as long as they have this large Communist representation it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for these bodies to meet the needs of representative government and to carry on the processes of governing.

The practical situation is this: The Communists take advantage of all of the privileges and rights which are a part of the system of free government in the Free World, and they abuse these privileges in order to destroy freedom itself.

These are some of the reasons why the Communists abroad have weapons at their command which are more effective than those that they try to use in

this country. Here in the United States measures have been taken to deprive them of their respectability and here, also, they are numerically too weak to invade our legislative bodies.

In addition to their political parties the Communists have other and even more subtle weapons. In some cases they have built up a series of blinds -- camouflaged organizations; -- in others they have penetrated and captured from within a whole series of existing organizations many of which originally had a reputation for respectability. Through these front organizations they carry out their well-known policy; subvert the weak - divide the strong. They hide their affiliation with Moscow while carrying on the Communist line.

Right at the beginning of the Soviet Revolution Lenin gave the key to approved Communist procedure. He said that "the Party must take every advantage of even the smallest opportunity of gaining a mass ally even though this ally be only temporary, vacillating, unstable, and unreliable." And he added, "Those who do not understand this do not understand Marxism."

Over the years since 1920 Soviet technique has shown vast improvement, and they have developed mass media for propagating their ideas which far exceed the modest beginnings that Lenin advocated.

Here are some other of these Communist front organizations:

The World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the International Organization of Journalists, the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Peace Council, and the Women's International Democratic Federation. There are scores of others. These are some of the most important.

Let us look at some of these organizations -- for example, the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Its headquarters are in the Soviet sector of Vienna. It has offices in Peiping, in Latin America, and in Africa as well as in Western Europe. It still controls the powerful CGT in France and the CGIL in Italy as well as many other unions in countries as far distant as Indonesia, for example.

The two unions I mentioned in France and Italy are the largest trade unions in these respective countries, and they tend to dominate the life of the workers in many plants in these countries. They are a formidable threat to the freedom and the development of the free trade union movements in both countries.

The Communist World Federation of Trade Unions claims a total membership of some 70 million. One-half of the membership, they claim, lies outside the Iron Curtain dispersed through some 57 countries of the non-Communist world. In many countries they control the most important of the trade unions. Of course behind the "Curtain" there are no free trade unions whatever.

Now let us look at the World Peace Council, another Communist front with an appealing name. You will recall the so-called Stockholm peace appeal which was signed by more than 2 million Americans. This appeal was organized and fronted by the Communist World Peace Council.

Here are some of the seemingly innocent objectives of the World Peace Council as stated at its last meeting in Vienna in December of 1952. It voted to acquaint the churches throughout the world with its stand on disarmament and to seek their approval. It proposed to develop contact with

movements in favor of neutrality in different countries and to find ways of cooperating with pacifist movements; and finally it agreed on the importance of enlisting the support of national independent movements and patriotic sentiments in countries such as Egypt.

Now this all sounds innocent enough. It deceives a large number of good citizens even in this country. Yet it is nothing but a Communist plot, spearheaded from Moscow, a part of a system dedicated to aims which are diametrically opposed to the purposes they advertise. In fact the World Peace Council is an instrument to pave the way for aggressive war -- in Korea, Indo-China, and elsewhere.

All of these activities cost money. It is estimated that the last meeting of the World Peace Council in Vienna, alone, cost approximately a half a million dollars. It is quite interesting that the funds for the support of this Congress were drawn from the "Soviet Military Bank" in Vienna. In fact, all of these front organizations are financed with funds from Moscow or funds that are obtained from affiliated Communist organizations in the Soviet World.

We estimate that the average annual expenditure of International Communism on all of their front organizations and their various affiliated activities runs in the neighborhood of 2 billion dollars. They appreciate the value of these propagandist movements and organizations, and they are willing to pay dearly for them.

International Communism particularly appreciates the importance of working with the youth, and for this purpose they have two important organizations -- the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. These include millions of members from 71 countries --

they claim some 80 millions. They have frequent rallies, the most important of which took place in Berlin in August of 1951. It was a colossal affair, labeled "A Youth Festival for Peace." Over a million German youths were transported to Berlin at the expense of their Communist patrons. In addition 25,000 foreign youths were brought to Berlin from all corners of the world. Of course, the entire bill was footed by the Communist governments of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The cost ran into the millions of dollars.

Fortunately the Berlin Rally had some unpleasant kickbacks for the Communist side. Almost a million of the Communist youths visited the Free Western Sector of Berlin. Probably they went there to jeer but they stayed to wonder. Many of them wanted to stay permanently. They were shown the sights of the free city of Western Berlin.

One of the most impressive sights they saw was the American High Commissioner himself, John J. McCloy. He invited representatives of these youths to visit his office, sought and answered their questions candidly and fully. Words of this extraordinary scene spread through the entire Youth Festival and was an impressive contrast to Communist techniques of preventing a free discussion among the youths at their own rally.

Another front organization is the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. This is one of the few organizations which has its headquarters outside the Iron Curtain and has found fellow travelers in England and France respectively to act as the President and Vice-President of the organization. It has been used by the Communists to front for their false charges of bacteriological warfare in the Korean War and helped stage the phoney investigation which was made of these now wholly discredited charges.

Naturally the Soviet have not overlooked the vast importance of women's organizations in the field of propaganda. Here they have organized the Women's International Democratic Federation. Its charter is a broad one. It pretends to stand for the eradication of Fascism; collaboration for peace; defense of the political, economic, legal, and social rights of woman; the safeguarding of public health with particular reference to children; and the preservation of social conditions suitable to the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the young.

In all its history, however, this "front" has never deviated in any respect from the Communist line. At its meeting in Vienna in April of 1952 it came out strongly against "American warmongers". Its monthly bulletin, "Women of the World," is largely devoted to the Communist peace campaign.

It is estimated that it must cost the Communists some 6 million dollars to run the Women's International Federation for a single year and to send its representation from 40 different countries to these various international meetings. Contrast this expenditure with the fact that the Soviet has not to this date contributed a penny to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

I have described only a few of the score of organizations, which are subtly working to spread the Communist doctrines. This will give you some idea of the methods which International Communism is employing, the broad coverage they are giving to their propaganda, and the tremendous financial and organizational effort they are expending to undermine the basis of our free society.

What I have given you is by no means an exhaustive review of the tools the Communists use to delude and deceive the non-Communist world. However,



this may give you an idea of their methods. Each situation, often each country, means for them the employment of a new technique or of a specially adapted form of deception.

The facts I have given you should not be kept secret. Naturally the Communists do all they can to conceal their connections with these front organizations. They should not be allowed to get away with this hoax and deception any longer. Since they get little local or popular financial support, it is obvious that someone with an ample pocketbook of governmental proportions must serve as the "angel" to keep them going.

Why do they do all this? It is not just propaganda for propaganda's sake; it is the Communist method of reaching out to condition and then control those people who will not buy Communism in the raw. It serves as a measure to neutralize those they cannot quickly make into direct allies.

We all want peace and the reduction of armaments, the extension of benefits to the underprivileged, and an end to old-fashioned colonialism and the like. The Communists are playing the rather unique game of denying these principles everywhere in the sphere of their own control and at the same time deluding people elsewhere into believing that they, the Communists, are the real defenders of these principles in every country of the world.

These techniques I have described are used as the softening process to prepare for the day when the Communists hope to be ready for the "take-over". Not so long ago we saw it happen in Czechoslovakia. Not a shot was fired but liberty was destroyed overnight. The softening process had prepared the ground. Each Communist was in his appointed place, each person who had been neutralized by propaganda and deception kept quiet. There was no fight for freedom.

Today it is not the open Communist, the admitted follower of Marx and Lenin, who is likely to trip us up. It is the neutralist, the soft thinkers about agrarian reformers; those who merely decry the methods, but are blind to the aims, of international Communism.

To prepare to meet this danger we are putting our house in order here in the United States. We cannot decide the policy for those in other countries of the world. We can help to unmask the Communist danger. Furthermore we can give one example of a free people who are frustrating the Communist programs while keeping our own freedoms.

To carry out our task as fact finders and to keep our government policy-makers advised of what the Communists are doing outside of the United States, we have gathered together in the Central Intelligence Agency an able staff. On this staff representative women from all parts of the United States are serving. I wish to pay my tribute to their effective role in the work of the Central Intelligence Agency in this country and abroad.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *APK*

FROM : R. R. Roach *2*

SUBJECT:   
 MRS. MARY BANCROFT  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - BR

DATE: September 13, 1954

*77.3-1*

Tolson ☐

Boardman ☐

Nichols ☒

Belmont ☒

Harbo ☐

Mohr ☐

Parsons ☐

Rosen ☐

Tamm ☐

Sizoo ☐

Winterrowd ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Holloman ☐

Gandy ☐

*W*

*Br...*

b6  
b7C

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 31, 1954, directed to Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, captioned as above. The Bureau's letter makes reference to the activities of  Mrs. Mary Bancroft, who allegedly had been working for British Intelligence in Switzerland. The information received by the Bureau, from an informant of unknown reliability, indicated that Allen Dulles was personally acquainted with the captioned individuals.

b6  
b7C

On September 10, 1954, Allen Dulles advised Agent Pupich that he had reviewed the Bureau letter and as far as he could recall, much of the information appeared to be factual. He admitted knowing  Mrs. Bancroft. He pointed out that there was a possibility that  had worked for British Intelligence but he personally had no evidence to substantiate this. He stated that he doubted very much that Mrs. Bancroft may have worked for the British because in his opinion she has always been strongly anti-British.

Dulles stated that he would advise the Bureau in writing concerning his personal recollections of the activities of the subjects and he would volunteer any pertinent observations which he thought might be of assistance.

## ACTION:

The above is being referred to the attention of the Espionage Section.

SJP: *10*

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*162-83358*

NOT RECORDED  
199 SEP 16 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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b7C

*58 SEP 23 1954*

December 23, 1953

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Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON:

While discussing other matters with Senator Hickenlooper on December 23, he stated that upon his return from his trip to South America Alan Dulles contacted him about the possibility of issuing a statement on his observations in South America, particularly with reference to Communism. Hickenlooper told Dulles he would do it, but that he didn't have this much information. Dulles stated that he would have his people prepare a statement for him. They have not done so as yet. Hickenlooper told Dulles that he wanted the statement several days prior to its release so that he could go over it very carefully.

I gather from Hickenlooper that he was flattered to be asked to make such a statement, but at the same time is a little quizzical about what might be in it. I couldn't help but wonder if this might not be a new public relations tactic on the part of CIA to build up committee members of Congress by flattering their ego with publicity. If this be the case it seems like a very smart move.

Respectfully,

D. B. Nichols

LBN:ps

SE-6

8-2288-  
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75 JAN 8 1954  
JAN 6 1954

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/20/85 BY SP6 bja/lmw

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: September 13, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALLEN DULLES  
DIRECTOR OF CIAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/20/85 BY SP-6/bja/hmwTolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
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Parsons  
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Trotter  
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Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

On September 10, 1954, I orally advised the Director that Allen Dulles has been in a highly nervous state of mind. This information was developed by Agent Papich.

Agent Papich advised that CIA officials whom he has contacted in the past week have all volunteered information to the effect that they had never seen Dulles so nervous and distraught. One official expressed the opinion that the Director of CIA was almost "professionally irresponsible." There was no question that on September 10, 1954, when Agent Papich talked with Dulles, the latter was definitely not himself. In this connection it should be borne in mind that Dulles was preparing himself for the meeting in Denver, Colorado, called by President Eisenhower.

b6  
b7C

There may be other matters which are giving Dulles concern, such as:

1. His health - He continues to suffer with arthritis.
2. Personal family problems -

Dulles is continually very much concerned over the health of his son who was seriously wounded in the Korean War.

3. The Formosa situation - Dulles was finding it most difficult to get together even with his own people in connection with U. S. policy on Formosa.

4. The Otto John case is something which Dulles will never forget. He and his agency were obviously very much embarrassed. So far nobody in CIA has been able to determine exactly what Dulles may have stated to John when the latter visited in the United States. They reportedly held a conference in Dulles' home, at which time nobody else was present.

## ACTION:

None. The above is being submitted for your information.

RECORDED-101

EX-109

62-83338-190

SENT DIRECTOR

54 79 OCT 1 - 1954

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

DATE: July 28, 1955

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *R*SUBJECT: <sup>③</sup> ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>①</sup> Allen Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), has advised Liaison Agent Papich that he plans to depart for Europe shortly after Congress adjourns. Dulles stated that he will take a short vacation and also avail himself of the opportunity to confer with some of his representatives in Europe.

ACTION:

On previous trips to Europe, Dulles has had occasion to pay calls of a courtesy nature to our Legal Attaches. Therefore, if you approve, there is enclosed herewith a letter directed to Bureau representatives in Europe advising them of Dulles' contemplated travel. They are being instructed to extend the usual courtesies to him and not to get involved in any matters without first checking with the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/20/85 BY *sp/bja/mm*

Enclosure

SJP:fjb *fjb*  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 71

JUL 30 4 32 PM '55

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2 AUG 9 1955

LIAISON SECTION

Belmont  
Liaison Sect.  
Mr. Papich

RECORDED - 71

62-83338-20

~~SECRET~~

G.I. R.

~~SECRET~~  
ALL COURIER

Date: August 3, 1955  
To: Legal Attache  
London, England

From: Director, FBI

Subject: ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

FBI # 366904

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-2 ALM/EHL  
ON 6/17/99

[ ] REMAIN UNCLASSIFIED PER OGA  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. Review 5/24/00

For your confidential information, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, plans to make a trip to Europe within the near future. He will confer with various CIA representatives and it is possible that he may pay a courtesy call at your office. (\$)(u)

In the event Mr. Dulles contacts any Bureau representatives, he should be treated courteously and you should make certain that you do not become involved with him in any matters without first conferring with the Bureau.

1 - Legal Attache  
Madrid, Spain

1 - Legal Attache  
Paris, France

1 - Legal Attache  
Rome, Italy

2 - Liaison Representative  
Heidelberg, Germany

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

Classified by sp6/bja/lmw  
Declassify on OADR 4/11/85

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ALL COURIER

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ALL COURIER

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ALL COURIER

VIA ARMY COURIER

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 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Cover memo Roach to Belmont, 7-28-55, SJP:fjb:jdd.

SJP:fjb:jdd  
(12)

6 AUG 16 1955

LEGAT  
~~SECRET~~  
COMM-FBI

~~SECRET~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy

[Rome, Italy] (S) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

~~SECRET~~  
AIR COURIER

Date: September 7, 1955

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache  
[Rome, Italy] (S)

Subject: ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Rebureau to London of 8/3/55.

On 9/6/55, I had occasion to meet Mr. DULLES. In the course of general conversation, he mentioned that he holds the Director in very high regard, that he has been very pleased with the excellent liaison effected between his Agency and the Bureau by Supervisor Sam J. Papich, and that he was pleased to hear from his local representatives about the satisfactory relations existent between his Agency's and our Rome Offices. (S) (U)

Mr. DULLES made no reference of any kind to any specific matter. He said that he was flying to Istanbul on 9/7/55.

Classified by ~~SP6/bja/lmw~~  
Declassify on: OADR 9/11/85

#366904 6/17/99  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/EHL  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
REMAIN CLASSIFIED PER  
OSI REVIEW ON 5/24/00

RECORDED-35

62-43338-21

PJC:mpd (4)

EX-122

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 06-18-2010

50 OCT 3 1955

~~SECRET~~ (U)

File  
Personnel Files



REPS FILES

October 4, 1955

PERSONAL

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Administration Building, Room 123  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/20/85 BY sp6/bja/mw

Dear Allen:

I regretted so much that I was unable to be present at the time you addressed the Annual Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Philadelphia yesterday. However, numerous individuals commented to me later in the day about the very fine impression which you made, and they all commented on your kindly references to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I was glad that you saw fit to point out the spirit of cooperation which has existed between the heads of our two respective organizations, and I did appreciate your kindly reference to the action of the President in awarding me the National Security Medal.

As I told you in our all-too-brief visit, I was sorry that you could not wait and drive back to Washington with me. We, at least, could have used this as an opportunity for a good visit.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

SI Edgar

cc - Mr. Jones

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

LBN:fc

(4)

RECORDED - 22

62-83334-22

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	6:18 PM
DATE	10-4-55
BY	122

10 OCT 6 1955

21 OCT 13 1955

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
OCT 4 3 29 PM '55

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

~~SECRET~~

DATE: October 11, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SEE REVERSE  
SIDE FOR  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTIONSUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES  
DIRECTOR  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYDECLASSIFIED BY 4467  
ON 04-12-2000

b3 per CIA

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

[redacted] to Allen Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), confidentially advised Agent Papich on the morning of 10-11-55 that Dulles would be transmitting a letter to the Director within the next twenty-four hours. In his letter, Dulles asked for an opportunity to meet with the Director and discuss proposals pertaining to East-West contacts which might come up at the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, October 27, 1955. According to [redacted]

[redacted] stated that one of the proposals which very likely will receive attention is the matter of increased travel between Russia and the United States. [redacted] indicated that Dulles was not seeking any assistance or information but merely wanted to exchange views with the Director concerning East-West contacts. Earman advised that in addition to travel between Russia and the United States, the matter of increased privileges [redacted]

[redacted] stated that Dulles is not asking for any specific time or date for the meeting and is leaving this to the Director's convenience. (S)(X)(X)(S) (U)

In connection with the above, attention is directed to the memorandum of 10-10-55 from Mr. Roach to me captioned "William H. Jackson, Department of State." Information was set forth indicating that Jackson, recently appointed Special Assistant to Secretary of State, was working on proposals dealing with East-West contacts. The Liaison Section is contacting appropriate sources in the State Department and the National Security Council for the purpose of obtaining all pertinent information concerning proposals which might have an effect on Bureau operations. This is receiving expeditious handling.

ACTION: None. For your information. Liaison is also checking at CIA for any specifics Dulles may bring up.

SJP:fjb  
(6)

RECORDED

OCT 19 1955

- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 10, 1955

RECORDED-20  
1-2-3-5-5 24

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Administration Building, Room 123  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Allen: *DULLES*

I thought perhaps you might like to have  
a copy of the picture which we had taken together with  
Commissioner Gibbons at the IACP Convention.

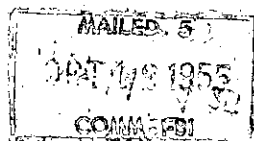
Sincerely,

*/s/ E. E. G.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/85 BY sp6 bja/lmw

*Enclosure*

ECK:grs  
(3)



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 10/5/55

FROM : MR. MASON

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DIRECTOR  
TAKEN AT IACP CONVENTION,  
OCTOBER 3, 1955, PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Attached are prints of two photographs of the Director, taken in connection with his appearance at the IACP Convention, October 3, 1955. The pictures were obtained from the "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper. In the event negatives are desired, Special Agent WALTER V. McLAUGHLIN, of the Philadelphia Office, can obtain them.

## RECOMMENDATION

None....informative.

KDM:JMB

*Photos detached in  
Crime Records (4237)  
10-14-55*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/85 BY SP6BJA/1mw

*File to Allen W. Dulles (one of four)  
10-10-55  
ack*

RECORDED-29

OCT 18 1955

b6  
b7C

62-83338-24

*(Signature)*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

BUREAU

FBI CINCINNATI

4/11/56

DIRECTOR, FBI

SPEECH OF ALLEN W. DULLES  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Attached hereto is an article from "The Cincinnati Enquirer," Cincinnati, Ohio, dated 4/8/56, indicating that ALLEN W. DULLES, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is scheduled to deliver the University of Cincinnati's 1956 UC Day address on 4/20/56, the same day that Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL will be in Cincinnati to speak before the Cincinnati Bar Association.

The Bureau will be immediately forwarded pertinent newspaper clippings concerning the content of Mr. DULLES's speech.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/23/85 BY SP6BJA/IMW GALE

#240,403

RECORDED - 121

62-83358-25

3 - Bureau (Encl. ENCLOSURE)  
1 - Cincinnati (80-0)

8 APR 17 1956

JHG:ESG  
(4)

Mr. Nichols

52 APR 19 1956

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

FD-36  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mason  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

# CIA Director Is To Speak At UC Anniversary Dinner; 50 Years For Co-Op Plan

Allen W. Dulles, Washington, D. C., since January 1953 director of the Central Intelligence Agency, will deliver the University of Cincinnati's 1956 UC Day address.

Mr. Dulles' acceptance of the university's and UC Alumni Association's invitation was announced last night by Walter E. M. Fielman, president. The association traditionally sponsors this founder's day event for the university.

The CIA director will be principal speaker at the UC Day dinner April 20 at the Sheraton-Gibson. The affair will be one of the principal events of UC's April 19-25 celebration of the



BOSCH

DULLES

50th anniversary of its co-operative system of technological education.

Mr. Fielman also announced the appointment of Lester L. Bosch as general chairman of the UC Day committee and Harold Nieman, vice chairman. Mr. Nieman, Mr. Bosch, and Mr. Fielman are UC "Co-op" graduates.

President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Dulles to his present position. He had been deputy director. The CIA is charged with the production of strategic intelligence.

Following a year of missionary teaching work in India, Mr. Dulles entered the U. S. diplomatic service in 1916. He held posts in Austria, Germany and Switzerland and served with commissions in France, Turkey and Switzerland. He left the diplomatic service in 1926 to practice law in New York City.

During World War II Mr. Dulles returned to Federal Service, serving with the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland and later heading the OSS mission to Germany. His contributions won him the Medals of Merit and of Freedom from the U. S. government and decorations from the Italian and French governments.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is his brother.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

SUNDAY EDITION, 4-8-56

Page 30.

CIA DIRECTOR TO

SPEAK AT U.C. DINNER

APRIL 20.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/13/85 BY spbj/ln

ENCLOSURE

62-83338-25

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: December 12, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISETickler - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Sullivan (Central  
Research)SUBJECT: [redacted] aka  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CH  
Bufile 105-36392

Administrative Division

Tolson	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Harbo	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Sizoo	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

We instituted investigation of subject March, 1955, on basis she was in touch with Hong Kong Communist firm Apollo Book Company and received Communist literature from that concern. Two of her children are in Communist China and third is subject of current Bureau investigation in view of his former employment on State Farm in Communist China before his return to U.S. in 1953 and his pro-Chinese Communist sympathies. *per release 190-11101-11* Classified by SP6 GJA/IMW 10/17/95

Subject is [redacted] Vermont, of high school level, which [redacted] We located [redacted]

[redacted] and former member of Communist Party in order to obtain any data he had pertaining to subject. [redacted] has recently been successful in rejoining Communist Party to assist Bureau. His reliability is unknown. *DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 AUM/ELC 4/17/99*

(u) [redacted] was interviewed 11-3-55 according to Los Angeles letter 11-25-55. In course of interview he stated students at [redacted] were "unusual." He mentioned [redacted] of Allen Dulles and [redacted] although meaning of "unusual" not expanded upon. He said there were indications of "leftism" among students. He described [redacted] as "leftest of the left" who expressed to him intention to go to NY to join Communist Party but [redacted] states he dissuaded him because of possible consequences to family. [redacted] gave no indication of "leftism" on part of [redacted] of Dulles. Los Angeles notes that [redacted] characterizations of various persons named by him do not specifically connect them with Communist Party and vaguely expressed being based on impressions. Although [redacted] does not so identify them, he probably is referring to [redacted] of Allen Dulles head of CIA, and [redacted] Economic Cooperation Administration and Director, Board of Directors, Fund for the Republic. Allen Dulles has one son, Allen Macy Dulles. [redacted]

In view of no specific allegation concerning [redacted] of Dulles and [redacted] believe we should not do anything further concerning him. *83338*

Bureau files show [redacted] and their ages in 1949 (when informant was [redacted]) are [redacted]

Their ages would indicate none of them in high school in 1949. Albany should determine through source of information at [redacted] whether any of [redacted] attended [redacted] when [redacted] there. When this information received from Albany, [redacted] will be reinterviewed for definite details of characterization [redacted] as "leftest of the left."

Enclosure *per 105-3-55*  
JMD:d1j:skw:stw (7)

ESP SEC

(u) (P)

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

b6  
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommended Albany be instructed to determine through source of information at [ ] whether any of [ ] of [ ] attended [ ] there as [ ] in 1949. Attached for approval is airtel to Albany containing this instruction.

(u)

~~SECRET~~

OK.

gm  
jms  
wak  
rb

~~SECRET~~